

T H E

School Boy's Sure Guide;

O R

Spelling and Reading

1030 9/10  
2

M A D E

AGREEABLE and EASY.

W H E R E I N

The Pronunciation and Spelling of the English Language are reduced to a few general Heads, with a great Number of Words under each to exemplify the same.

T H E W H O L E

Laid down in a regular, concise, and comprehensive Manner, that a Boy may very easily acquire the thorough Knowledge of English Orthography.

To which are added,

Several LESSONS, MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

By JOHN SCOTT,  
SCHOOLMASTER at South Shields.

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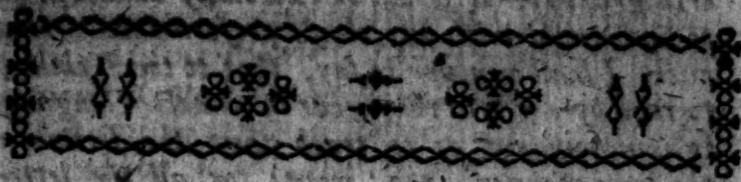
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P R E F A C E.

*A Piece of the most fertile land, if uncultivated, remains wild and over-run with weeds; but if improved by a skilful gardener, will produce a great variety of flowers delightful to the eye, of fruits delicious to the taste, and of herbs both for nourishment and medicine: so youth, left to themselves without any instruction, will remain almost as ignorant as the beasts of the field: but by a liberal education, they may become useful members of society, and an ornament to a nation.*

*As education is of such consequence, surely every attempt to lay a proper foundation cannot fail of being acceptable to the public. Those who have taken upon them the painful task of teaching children to spell and read, frequently complain of many difficulties that lie in their way, and of being loaded with the reproaches of parents on account of the slow proficiency of their children. It is with a view to facilitate the work, that I have presumed to offer this little manual to the consideration of the public. How far it may answer the end proposed, is left to the judgment of those judicious teachers who think proper to use it.*

*If it has any merit, it will be found in the short observations, and the variety of words under each, to complete the scholar in all the parts of English orthography.*

orthography.—It would be extremely unkind in me, to find fault with any man's performance. However, I shall venture to say, that to teach children to read by words as they occur in connected language, is as inconsistent as to teach them the letters in the same manner; yea, more; for all the letters will oftener occur, and their number is less, than the observations that ought to be made to a scholar in teaching him to spell and read. Moreover, by teaching in this manner, children are apt to guess at words by their sense or shape, &c. and consequently miscal those they do not understand.

Notwithstanding, after children are acquainted with the different characters in words, and can pronounce them currently, a well-connected discourse is extremely useful to exercise them, by reason of the mixture of the principles of pronunciation therein.

As the natural tempers and capacities of children are so very different, it is impossible to lay down an exact method to teach all children; neither do I intend to assume the air of a dictator: but as every author may be allowed to explain his own plan, I shall give a short account of the work.

1. The alphabet is often repeated in two pages, that the scholar may be well acquainted with the different characters in whatever manner they are presented; and when one page is effaced, he may have recourse to the other.

2. A collection of short syllables, wherein a vowel is placed before and after a single consonant, and also before and after two consonants throughout the alphabet. The scholar must be very exact in pronouncing these syllables before he proceed any further.

3. A collection of words of one and two syllables, which frequently occur in reading; also words of three and four syllables, that the scholar may be acquainted with the different sounds in a word; and in case he grow languid, I have inserted a few reading lessons, that he may have recourse to variety, and begin to put in practice that little knowledge he has acquired.

4. A collection of words divided into lessons, wherein the vowels are placed before and after the consonants in whatever manner they can occur, with their various sounds and uses.

5. A collection of words divided into lessons, wherein the diphthongs are interspersed, that the scholar may be acquainted with the sounds of diphthongs.

6. A collection of words having the two vowels, which commonly make a diphthong, divided; also words wherein *ue*, at the end after *g* and *q*, have no sound; and likewise words wherein *e* is silent after *l* or *r*.

7. As children are often at a loss to know the double letters, I have inserted a collection of words, wherein they are all placed, that the scholar may be well acquainted with them.

8. A collection of words, wherein *e* sounds as *f* before *c*, *i*, and *y*; and as *k* before *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*; also words wherein *ci*, *si*, and *ti*, sound as *sh*.

9. On the dividing of words into syllables, I have given a few lessons properly divided, that the scholar may be informed that the number of syllables in a word, are equal to the number of distinct sounds in it; and also seven collections of words. In the first, a vowel

is pronounced by itself; in the second, a consonant is placed between two vowels; in the third, two consonants between two vowels; in the fourth, l or r go with the preceding consonant; in the fifth, ment, ness, age, &c. receive no addition, whatever consonants go before them; in the sixth, the consonant beginning the first or second syllable is sounded double; in the seventh, words which do, or do not gain a syllable by the addition of s, according to the directions above each lesson.

10. Of the use of k, and what consonants must or must not be placed before it.

11. Of e final in the primitive part of derivative words.

12. A collection of words ending in ous, and in us.

13. A collection of words wherein g is hard, or soft like j.

14. As c and s, also ci, si, and ti, have similar sounds, and it is difficult to know when to write the one, and when the other, I have inserted a large collection of words to assist the scholar in overcoming that difficulty.

15. A collection of those words, wherein b, g, p, w, h, n, gh, k, and c, are not pronounced as they stand before or after certain other letters; also easy rules, and suitable examples, by which boys may know the parts of speech; and many very useful observations not inserted here.

16. A collection of words, wherein the sounds of the vowels are very obscure, and sometimes lost, by reason of the flowing sounds of the liquids.

17. Promiscuous

17. *Promiscuous exercises on all the observations.*

18. *Three collections of words : the first, different spelling, but the same pronunciation ; the second, different spelling, and nearly alike in pronunciation ; the third, the same spelling, but different pronunciation. These tables are larger, and the words ranged in a more exact manner than any of the kind.*

*And, lastly, Several lessons collected from different authors, that the scholar may know how to pronounce different sorts of stile.*

*Thus I have given a short account of this undertaking, and submit it to the superior judgments of judicious teachers ; but as the dialects of counties are so different, it cannot be expected that it can universally please ; therefore I hope the reader will join the critic and the friend.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

And well-wisher,

JOHN SCOTT.

## CORRIGENDA.

Page 25. l. 2. for *precede*, read *precedes*; p. 35. l. 14. for *exerts*, read *merits*; p. 58. l. 20. 21. for *precede*, read *precedes*; p. 77. l. 25. for *point*, read *points*; p. 8. l. 23. verb ends the sentence, and *possessive* begins the next; p. 94. l. 32. for *blunts*, read *blunt*; p. 98. l. 22. 23. 25. for *begin*, read *begins*; p. 100. l. 2. 3. for *precede*, read *precedes*; p. 103. l. 31. for (the first) *precede*, read *precedes*; p. 106. l. 2. 3. 9. for *precede* read *precedes*; p. 113. l. 19. for *end*, read *ends*; p. 114. l. 27. after *before* *f*, add *or* *t*, p. 156. l. 20. for *play*, read *plays*.

# THE School Boy's Sure Guide.

## LETTERS.

a e i o u y w | a e i o u y w  
A E I O U Y W | A E I O U Y W  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O  
p q r s t u v w x y z  
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
B A C E I D G O F Y H U L E K  
I A J M O N U P Y Q A R E S U  
V O T E Z Z E A X Y W R S T  
R O Q

## VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

b a c c e d v a i w y x a z c i f o g u  
h y j a k e l i m o n u p y r a f e s  
i t o v a i w y x a z e  
t d d q p c e l i f f s r t o g j i h k  
n u m v w l s t r y v c x s z o w d  
b q p u n c o b w p q r t  
b a c c e d d i g u o i f f o q r w y o  
u a k k e l l i m m o n u p s v u o g v  
w o n r r r t t o v b b d d q o a r o k l  
e w x y i o u w z x v v f s t o w b d

## The VOWELS.

A E I O U Y W | A E I O U Y W  
a e i o u y w | a e i o u y w  
A According

According to the learned and ingenious Dr Louth, *y* has every property of a vowel; and *w* is also a vowel, sounding as *oo*.

*The CONSONANTS.*

b	c	d	f	g	h	k	l	m	n	p	q
B	C	D	F	G	H	K	L	M	N	P	Q
			r	s	t	v	x	z			
			R	S	T	V	X	Z			

b	c	d	f	g	h	k	l	m	n	p	q
B	C	D	F	G	H	K	L	M	N	P	Q
			r	s	t	v	x	z			
			R	S	T	V	X	Z			

				A					
			B	C					
		D	E	F					
	G	H	I	J					
K	L	M	N	O					
P	Q	R	S						
T	U	V	W						
X	Y								
Z									

				a					
			b	c					
		d	e	f					
	g	h	i	j	k				
l	m	n	o	p					
q	r	s	t						
u	v	w							
x	y								
z									

b a c c e d e f g h i k o s t u w x z  
y u l w m o n e p r e q s o t x a s  
w y t o e b c d i h u g f

The child must be taught to read the above lines rapidly, and at the same time to name every letter as a vowel or consonant.

*Of two LETTERS.*

The vowel first.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc

The vowel last.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy

\* The scholar must be taught to read ce as se, ci as si, cy as sy; and ge as je, gi as ji, gy as jy.

ad

ad	ed	id	od	ud	da	de	di	do	du	dy
af	ef	if	of	uf	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
al	el	il	ol	ul	ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
am	em	im	om	um	la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
an	en	in	on	un	ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
ap	ep	ip	op	up	na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
ar	er	ir	or	ur	pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
as	es	is	os	us	ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
at	et	it	ot	ut	sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
az	ez	iz	oz	uz	va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
					za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

*A vowel after two consonants.*

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	rha	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	sca	sce	sci	sco	scu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	ska	ske	ski	sco	sku
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu
dwa	dwe		dwo		sma	sme	smi	sno	smu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	sna	sne	sni	sno	snu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	squa	sque	squi	squo	
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	sua	sue	sui	suo	
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	wha	whē	whi	who	
sha	she	shi	sho	shu					

*A vowel after three consonants.*

phra	phre	phri	phro	phru
phla	phle	phli	phlo	phlu
		A 2		scha

fcha	fche	fchi	fcho	fchu
fcri	fcre	fcri	fero	feru
fthra	fthre	fthri	fthro	fthru
fpla	fple	fpli	fplu	fplu
fthra	fthre	fthri	fthro	fthru
ftra	fcre	ftri	fthro	ftru
fpra	fpre	ftri	fthro	ftru

*A vowel before two consonants.*

alm	elm	ilm	olm	ulm
alp	elp	ilp	olp	ulp
alt	elt	ilt	olt	ult
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump
and	end	ind	ond	und
ast	est	ist	oft	ust
ald	eld	ild	old	uld
ard	erd	ird	ord	urd
anch	ench	inch	onch	unch
ang	eng	ing	ong	ung
arg	erg	irg	org	urg
arp	erp	irp	orp	urp
ath	eth	ith	oth	uth
ant	ent	int	ont	unt
ast	est	ist	oft	ust
arph	erph	irph	orph	urph
arch	erch	irch	orch	urch

*A collection of words of one syllable, that frequently occur in reading.*

## LESSON I.

**B** A N E bare base face grace pace race game  
 shame fame name side hide pride tide wide  
 bide mire fire hire ripe snipe pipe wipe gripe  
 glebe

glebe here hale pale mate pate rate fate tate  
 grate plate slate state theme scheme june tune  
 mule rule twine whine shrine brine stone throne  
 prone zone bone hone hinge singe cringe twinge  
 sponge plunge urge purge.

## LESSON II.

**S**PARE square bare sware bladeblade trade  
 made score store shore swore bore more  
 chose nose rose rove wove drove grove plume  
 fume luke duke mule rule file tile vile stile bite  
 mite quite francee glancee prance chance mince  
 prince quince tinge cringe plunge sponge.

## LESSON III.

**B**AN can dan fan man mug pug rug tug jod  
 nod pod rod clod bet jet let met fret tret  
 whet it bit fit quit fit pit hit sex vex fix fix  
 mix slit smit spit twit scot inot ipot trot lop  
 mop pop sop chop crop drop stop prop stop  
 cup sup net pet set wet mun nun pun run tun  
 tun thun spun stun rop drop hop shop.

## LESSON IV.

**P**ACK rack sack beck deck neck rick sick  
 tick wick thick trick pock rock lock block  
 chuck pluck stuck truck buff cuff ruff snuff  
 stuff fact pact tract old bold hold gold cold  
 elf pelf self delf milk silk biik bell cell hell  
 nell dwell think stink shrink fluth pluth thruth  
 tush bless cels gueis leis meis his kifs mifs  
 east fast hast last mast past vast wast.

## LESSON V.

**I**NCH pinch winch term sperm urn burn turn  
 rump crump plump stump band hand land  
 bing ding ling ring sing wing fund thunn'd  
 stunn'd broth cloth froth troth ghost host post  
 most cast fast last mast path iwath dish fish kish  
 wish.

*Words of two syllables.*

## LESSON I.

**A**-BASE ac-cess, ad-mit a-go ac-cept ad-mire  
 a-loft a-fresh a-lone ab-lurd ad-just a-fraid  
 ab-stain ad-jure a-fore al-lure a-bout ad-join af-  
 front al-lude a-bound ad-here af-flict a-live a-bode  
 ac-quit af-fix a-like ab-jure ac-quaint af-fect ac-  
 crue ad-verse ab-hor a-ground ac-count ad-vance  
 a-bate ac-cord a-loof a-stray be-rest de-clare al-  
 suage be-reave de-ceit de-tract af-sume be-mean  
 de-crease de-ter af-soon.

## LESSON II.

**A**P-peal ap-plaud ap-pease ap-ply ap-proach  
 ap-point ar-ray ar-rest ar-gue af-cribe af-  
 fault at-tack at-tain at-tend at-test at-tire at-tract  
 aug-ment be-came be-hind be-fall be-guile be-side  
 be-tween be-witch blas-pheme bri-gade de-camp  
 buf-foon de-ject de-fence de-nounce de-pend  
 de-scend de-tract de-throne dis-please dis-patch  
 dis-pense dis-please dis-perse dis-pute dis-train ex-  
 clude ex-haust ex-pence ex-pect ex-plain ex-pound  
 ex-tinct ex-pose ex-press ex-tend im-peach im-  
 plore im-pure im-pute fore-know im-bibe im-  
 mense.

## LESSON

## LESSON III.

**N**EGlect ob-scene ob-struct ob-scure ob-trude  
 in-troach in-dorse in-dulge in-flame in-flict  
 in-trench per-ceive per-fume per-plex pre-lage  
 pre-tence in-volve in-dulge proceed pro-claim  
 pro-fess pro-cure pro-found pro-tract re-bound  
 pol-lute pre-dict pre-pare pre-lage pre-tence pre-  
 vent pro-voke re-bound re-claim re-cruit re-  
 proach re-quest re-quire re-spect re-sponse re-  
 straint re-treat re-tard sub-mit sub-tract sub-scribe  
 sub-sist sub-vert suc-cinct sug-gest sup-plant sup-  
 ply.

## LESSON IV.

**M**Y good boy, your parents took care of you  
 when you were a little child, and could not  
 do any thing but weep: they were very careful  
 of you in the night when you were in bed, and  
 in the day when you were out of it; that you  
 might not be hurt by any thing, or hurt your-  
 self: they taught you to walk, to speak, and to  
 pray to God to bless you and them; and a great  
 many more pretty things, which are very good  
 for little boys like you to learn.

## LESSON V.

**A**ND now they have sent you to school that  
 you may learn to read, and write, and be a  
 good scholar: and as you are now come to  
 school, you must know, that in all schools there  
 are some rules, which good boys and girls must  
 take care to observe. The first rule is this, You  
 must rise soon; and then pray to God to bless  
 you, and give you grace, that you may be kept  
 from all those ill things which bad boys do, and  
 do

do all those good things which your parents and your master bid you do; and so be kept from evil, and made to do good all the days of your life.

## LESSON VI.

**T**HE second rule is, You must wash your hands and face, then comb your hair, and brush your cloaths, and so come to school clean and neat: and be sure you do not stop to play with bad boys, or fall out with any by the way; for if you do this, you must be whipped for it when you come to school: but come straight to school, without making any stop, that you may be there with the first of the boys.

## LESSON VII.

**T**HE third rule is, You must not run, but gently to the school-door; and when you enter the school make a low bow; then get your book, and go straight to your own seat; and when you are there, do not talk, or make any noise, or fall out with any of the other boys. Mind your book, and no other thing, all the time you are in the school. If you have just cause to complain of any boy, do not go home and tell your parents of it, but first speak to him mildly, and desire him to desist; and if he will not, then rise up, and wait till you see your master has time, and when his eyes are on you, make a low bow, and let him know quietly, and in few words your complaint.

## LESSON VIII.

**T**HE fourth rule is, If a stranger comes into the school, rise and bow as he passes by  
you;

you; then sit down quietly on your seat, and do not stare at him. If he speaks to you, rise and hear him; and when he is done, answer him in a short and mild-manner; then sit down again, and mind only your book: but if he speaks to the master, you are not to listen or look, for it is very ill manners, and shews you do not mind your book.

### LESSON IX.

**W**HEN you have real need to go out of school, you must ask your master, and have his leave; and you must not stay when you are out, to gaze at fine things that are sold in shops, begin to play, or do any thing that may hinder you from returning to school in due time. And when you are bid to go home, do not hurry to the door, for this is very rude and unmannerly; but advance to it slowly, and then make a low bow; and when you are out, do not run and make a noise, as if you rejoiced at your getting out, but go straight home without running or loitering; and when you get home, pay due respect to your parents, and do every good and pretty thing they bid you do.

### LESSON X.

**G**OD made this world, and all things in it, by the word of his power, in the space of six days, and all very good: He spake the word, and it was done; he commanded, and all things were brought into being. On the first day, he formed the heavens and this earth, which at first was a rude mass, without form, beauty, or inhabitants. Then God said, Let there be light; and light was formed, and separated from the darkness.

darkness, that so there might be a regular succession of day and night.

## LESSON XI.

**O**N the second day, God made the firmament to support the water in the clouds, and to separate it from what was below. And on the third day, he gathered the waters together into one place, and called the gathering together of the waters Seas: then the dry-land appeared, which he commanded to bring forth grass and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth, and wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart.

## LESSON XII.

**O**N the fourth day, God made the sun to rule the day, and the moon and stars to rule the night. On the fifth, he made the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the air. And on the sixth, he made the cattle, and all kind of creeping things. And after God had made this world, and furnished it with every good thing, he said, Come, let us make man in our own image, after our own likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth. Thus God made all things in subjection to man, and man ought in all things to be in subjection to God. He should love the Lord his God with all his heart, soul, mind, and strength.

LESSON

## LESSON XIII.

**A**FTER God had made man of the dust of the ground, he breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and endowed him with a rational soul, resembling himself in knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness: then he placed him in the garden of Eden, and commanded him not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. God also made him Lord of all creatures here below; and sent them to him to see what he would call them. But none of them were a fit companion for him; therefore God cast him into a deep sleep, and took a rib out of his side, and of it he made a woman, to be a help meet for man. But soon after, Satan subtly entering into a serpent, did tempt the woman to eat of the tree, of which God bid her not eat; and she eat of it, and gave unto her husband, and he did also eat. They then lost their purity of nature, and were defiled with sin. Being conscious of this, they hid themselves from the Lord God in the midst of the garden.

## LESSON XIV.

**M**AN having thus sinned against God his gracious Sovereign, and kind Benefactor, who gave him all things richly to enjoy, is now altogether defiled with sin; and, in the sacred language of God himself, is said to go astray from the womb;—to have every imagination of his heart only evil from his youth;—to drink up iniquity as the ox drinketh up the water;—to have a heart deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked, and to have a tongue that useth deceit:—a mouth that is full of cursing and bitterness, and feet swift to shed blood;—

to

to be no way anxious or able to help himself; for there is none that understandeth, or seeketh after God; all are without strength: and ungodly man being thus wretched, is liable to all the calamities of this life, and everlasting misery in the next.

### LESSON XV.

**A**S soon as man had sinned and ruined himself, God, in mercy and love to him, promised, that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent. And accordingly, in the fulness of time, he sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them who were under the law; that so we who are the sons of men, might be made the sons of God.—For Jesus Christ came into this world, perfectly fulfilled the divine law which we had broken, and endured the contradiction of sinners against himself more than thirty years:—then died the painful and shameful death of the cross for us.—He paid an adequate price to law and justice for our sins, that we the debtors might go free:—that whosoever believeth on him might not perish, but have everlasting life: that he might purchase to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works:—and, in a word, that we might at last be with him in the mansions of bliss above, to behold his glory, as the glory of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

### LESSON XVI.

**G**OD Almighty knows all things that have happened from the beginning of the world, and what will happen to all eternity. He from his throne, beholds all the dwellers upon earth, and governs them by his providence, in a powerful,

ful, holy, wise, just, and righteous manner; even a sparrow doth not fall to the ground, without his divine will; he gives laws unto the sons of men, to govern them in all their actions, and he, by his influence, enables his people to obey them: they are the peculiar objects of his care; for his eyes go to and fro through the earth, to shew himself strong in behalf of those whose hearts are upright towards him.

### LESSON XVII.

**LOVE** all men, as you would have all men to love you; and do to all men as you would be done to. Seek the peace and love of God, then all things shall be added unto you: for the beasts of the field may be hungry, and lack their food, but they who seek God with a true heart, shall not want any good thing. Then lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust do corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where moth and rust do not corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal: for where your treasure is, there shall your heart be also.

### LESSON XVIII.

**B**E sure a time will soon come, when all must die, and be laid in their graves; for as God did make man of the dust of the ground, so to dust he will turn him at last. Then let us make sure work, while it is called to-day; as there is no work or device in the grave where we are all to go. And when death doth take us from this world, our souls will fly up to Christ, and stand before the bar of his tribunal, and we shall be judged of all the deeds we have done here, whether

ther they be good or bad, and on the morn of the last day, at the sound of the last trump, all the dead shall rise from their graves, and Jesus Christ shall appear in the clouds, with all his holy angels: and every eye shall see him; and they who did pierce him, and all the kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him.

### LESSON XIX.

**A**T this last day, those who have had the love of God and Christ shed abroad in their hearts, and have made it the chief end of their life to serve the Lord, and keep his law; who have been kind to those who fear the Lord, and did not set their hearts on the lusts and vain things of this world, but did look above it to Jesus Christ by faith; to these this last day shall be a day of great joy, which shall never have an end: for they shall be caught up in the air to meet the Lord Christ, shall sit on his right hand, with all the bright host of heaven; and shall see God no more in the dark, by means, but in that clear light of his, they shall see him to be light, love, and the source of all true and spiritual blifs.

### LESSON XX.

**I**T is recorded in the sacred scriptures, that they shall walk with Christ in white, have palms of triumph in their hands; and crowns of pure gold on their heads: that they have fought the good fight of faith, and finished their course with joy; but the joy that they shall have, who are made kings and priests to reign with Christ, no ear hath heard, no eye hath seen, no tongue can tell, nor the most raised thought of man conceive. They shall serve God day and night without

without being weary : sickness, pain, sin, sorrow, and all evils, shall eternally flee from them : they shall have no need of food, or thirst any more ; for Christ shall feed them, and lead them into living fountains of water : and they shall for ever sing a new song, to him who loved them, and washed them from their sins in his own blood.

## LESSON XXI.

**T**HE resurrection will be no privilege to wicked men, but their eternal curse : they shall awake and appear before the Judge of all ; but alas ! the heavens will reveal their iniquities, and the earth rise up against them ; they will be dumb with silence, and black with horror, before the nations of the redeemed, and the innumerable hosts of holy angels, that surround the throne of God : the Judge himself will laugh at their calamity, and mock at their great fear : they will call aloud to the rocks and hills to fall on them, and hide them from the face of the Lamb ; but none shall be hid or escape : for his eyes are as a flame of fire, he will then frown them into that lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, and they shall for ever weep and wail, and gnash their teeth for pain.

## LESSON XXII.

**L**ET us wonder, and be filled with great admiration at those astonishing events that are coming on all the earth. Events that will clearly manifest the eternal condition of the whole human race : then all those things which have appeared very considerable in time, will sink into nothing ; will be lost in eternity.

## LESSON XXIII.

**S**EEING all those things shall come to pass, what manner of persons ought we to be in all manner of holy conversation and godliness? How ought we to press forward toward the mark, for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus! and give all diligence to make our calling and election sure; that so, when the heavens shall be wrapt together as a scroll, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, when the stars shall fall from their orbs, and the curtains of time shall drop, we may come forth, and look up with exceeding joy, and see our salvation even at hand.

## LESSON XXIV.

**F**EAR God, and love good men.  
 Put not your trust in vain things.  
 God's law is pure and holy.  
 Praise God for his great acts.  
 All men do break God's laws.  
 Christ came to save vile men.  
 Blessed are they who walk uprightly.

## LESSON XXV.

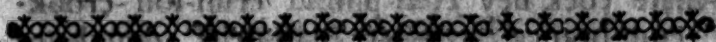
**G**RIEVE not your friends.  
 Delight in God's holy law.  
 Hate sin as the greatest evil.  
 Love your school, and call no ill names.  
 Do not swear, nor cheat, nor steal.  
 Mind your book, and tell no lies.  
 Do not play with bad boys.  
 Take not God's name in vain.

## LESSON XXVI.

**W**HO shall ascend into the hill of the Lord?  
and who shall stand in his holy place?

He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart;  
who hath not lift up his soul unto vanity; nor  
sworn deceitfully. He shall receive the blessing  
from the Lord, and righteousness from the God  
of his salvation.

What man is he that feareth the Lord? him  
shall he teach in the way that he shall choose.  
His soul shall dwell at ease, and his seed shall in-  
herit the earth.



*Words of two Syllables.*

## LESSON I.

**S**Up-plant sup-port su-preme sur-mount sur-  
round sus-pect sus-pence sus-tain tra-duce  
trans-late trans-form trans-gress tre-pan vouch-  
safe un-clean un-loose un-ripe u-surp-am-bush  
an-guish an-them as-pest au-dix hap-tism ble-  
mith cheer-ful chee-nut chur-lish ciel-ing cli-ent  
cof-fin com-cord con-course con-trite crook-ed  
cum-min eun-ning fa-bric dan-driff dry-shod  
faith-ful flo-rid flu-ent frag-ment fur-bish.

## LESSON II.

**F**Ore-cast fore-skin frag-ment fur-nish gar-  
ment gar-nish glean-ing grey-hound hare-  
ful hick-up hore-leek ich-pulse in-cense in-finet  
lap-wing lin-guist ja-cinth lea-tils min-cing nap-  
kin need-ful nut-meg ob-ject off-spring of-trish  
parch-ment



scrip-tu-ral scru-ti-ny pu-ri-ty ra-di-us ad-verb  
ad-van-tage al-be-it al-migh-ty cor-rupt-ness righ-  
te-ous-ness de-fen-sive de-fi-ance cor-rec-tor de-  
lin-quent ren-dez-vous there-un-to al-le-go-ry.

## LESSON II.

**I**N no-cent cor-rupt-ri-ble glo-ri-ous-ly ha-ber-  
da-sher mer-ce-na-ry ma-tri-mo-ny com-mu-  
mo-rate ar-bi-tre-ment com-pul-sion com-punc-  
tion de-scrip-tion mu-si-ci-an om-ni-sci-ent com-  
pre-hen-sive a-gri-cul-ture sup-ple-men-tal pre-  
de-ces-sor glim-mer ex-com-mu-ni-cate con-ver-  
sa-tion mul-ti-plici-ty spe-cu-la-tion.

## LESSON III.

**K**il-der-kin kins-woman do-na-tive re-form  
sug-gest sup-plant cab-bage bra-zen fu-ne-ral  
fu-ri-ous gen-tle-man gor-ge-ous gun-pow-der  
ho-li-ness in-fa-my in-ner-most im-ple-ment lar-  
ce-ny le-gi-ble li-o-ness lon-gi-tude in-tel-lect in-  
ter-val in-ti-mate in-vo-cate i-vo-ry har-mo-ny  
fop-pe-ry.

## LESSON IV.

**I**En-tire lo-cust mar-vel mes-sage pen-ny pea-  
cock out-most nor-thern non-sense o-men  
mur-rain in-tel-lect in-ter-view kins-woman ig-  
no-rant har-mo-ny graf-hop-per in-so-lent fil-  
thi-ness fir-ma-ment em-pe-ror di-a-mond di-a-  
dem em-bas-sy sanc-ti-fy ru-mi-nate ra-di-us  
pau-ci-ty per-ti-nent pre-ty per-se-cute mu-si-cal  
com-pa-ra-ble con-tro-ver-sy cor-rupt-ri-ble e-le-  
gan-cy ar-til-le-ry com-mo-di-ous com-mu-ni-on  
con-ten-tion.

LESSON

LESSON

## LESSON V.

**T**HE proverbs of Solomon the son of David,  
king of Israel:

To know wisdom and instruction, to perceive the words of understanding;

To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, judgment, and equity.

To give subtilty to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion.

A wise man will hear, and will increase learning, and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.

To understand a proverb, and the interpretation, the words of the wise, and their dark sayings.

## LESSON VI.

**T**HE fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction.

My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and break not the law of thy mother:

For they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck.

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not; if they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause;

Let us swallow them up alive as the grave, and whole, as those that go down to the pit:

We shall find all precious substance, we shall fill our houses with spoil.

Cast in thy lot among us, let us all have one purse:

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path.

LESSON

## LESSON VII.

**A** Soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger. The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright; but the mouth of the foolish poureth out foolishness. The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good. A wholesome tongue is a tree of life: but perverseness therein is a breach of the spirit. A fool despiseth his father's instructions: but he that regardeth reproof is prudent. In the house of the righteous is much treasure; but in the revenues of the wicked is trouble. The lips of the wise disperse knowledge; but the heart of the foolish doth not so.

## LESSON VIII.

**M**Y son, despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction: for whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding: for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her.

A vowel is a simple sound, formed by the impulse of the voice, and opening of the mouth\*. Those who are esteemed the properest speakers, give the vowel a three distinct sounds; viz. the slender, the open, and the broad.

## LESSON I.

*On the slender sound.*

UNDERstand amplify animal animate strand and  
cash land hand band grand grasp abhor  
accord affect aggressor quag allot amble adjust  
anchor appeal ascribe attack axis after mad fab  
rab las grafs grafter grammar captain captions  
cavil clan clammy.

## LESSON II.

*On the open sound.*

VACant baby capon david famous gabriel  
hazy jacent labour mason naples nation  
paper cage quake rasor sable sagacity saviour  
table tabor vacant vagary vapour vaporous caper  
partaker persuasive contemplation liddle vexa-

\* A consonant is a sound formed by means of the mouth, and its organs the tongue, the teeth, and the lips. Most grammarians assert, that a consonant cannot be sounded without a vowel; but it is evident, if we cannot sound it without, we cannot sound it with a vowel, because a vowel and a consonant are quite distinct from each other; hence a vowel cannot impart what it has not. It is therefore plain, that consonants may be distinctly sounded without vowels, or they cannot be sounded at all. Moreover, there are many syllables in which the vowels are not sounded, as in the termination *tle, tre, ble*; and in the last syllable of words ending with a liquid, as *season, mutton, temper, &c.* Again, we are as sensible when we drop a consonant in pronouncing as a vowel, as in *psalm, marriage*. Hence a consonant has as distinct, though not so open a sound as a vowel.

tion

tion consideration station haven hazy change  
danger manger stranger mangy angel ranger.

### LESSON III.

*The broad sound.*

**W**ARM what call all ball war walk to-  
wards halt half calf wall reward calm  
aldgate gall fall balm talk cask salt calling tallness  
bald stalk warm water tall wrath psalm false  
alderman arbour alter water father exalted scald.

*The vowel e has a long and short sound.*

### LESSON I.

*The long sound.*

**B**Ehave cedar delight felicity genius levity  
leviathan mediate meliorate precise query  
secret tedious vehement we zenith mediator  
deceive decent decide celestial befall becalm  
ferocity female gaiety secure negotiate necro-  
mancy negro relent relief relapse behemoth.

### LESSON II.

*On the short sound.*

**B**Engal bennet central certify dennis ferret  
genteel hermit herdsman kennel length lentil  
mention perverse pettish pendant rector send  
temper ten tender tench vertex wedlock cement  
channel collect flannel ginger german less lessen  
letter mercer mental.

E is

*E* is generally silent at the end of words; but it has often its effect in lengthening the preceding vowel.

### LESSON III.

**P**INE white fire ale base dole mute robe rude  
sore vale tide hide sole gale here kine wine  
glebe scene sphere revere sincere adhere complete  
concede concrete convene extreme impede inter-  
cede replete supreme austere convene obscene  
interlude strange change mange supercede inter-  
vene scheme blaspheme glebe range.

*E* sometimes lengthens a vowel in the middle of a word.

### LESSON IV.

**R**etirement ungrateful profaneness amazement  
direfully timely abasement useless maturely  
grateful incitement abatement acuteness game-  
some gamester foregoing.

*E* final in the following words only makes *e* sound as *i*, and *g* sound as *j*.

### LESSON V.

**J**ustice novice lettuce notice crevice malice con-  
trivance orifice prejudice practice cribbage  
hinge heritage revenge discharge manage surge  
privilege.

*E* final in the following words both softens *c* and *g*, and lengthens the preceding vowel.

### LESSON VI.

**R**ACE vice price rage mace brace face lace  
cage rage stage age bracelet lice mice dice  
twice chace ice spice thrice duce page huge.

*E* final

*E final is silent and without effect after i, l, or r, if a consonant precedes and also after v when a vowel precedes.*

## LESSON VII.

**C**ontemplative argumentative apprehensive expressive above approve forgive live improve active passive fugitive motive pensive sportive dove love heve steptre fabre theatre meagre mitre nitre petre moutre lustre loitre piastré livre cattle castle candle bundle candle bramble bottle bible babble curdle dwindle eagle gristle marble muzzle hazle juggle-mumble myrtle needle mangle nuckle castle feeble bridle rifle bugle; and *e final* is not pronounced in the following words, treatise docile doctrine promise sanguine opposite discipline genuine determine famine examine definite some become undone grandise tactile camphire sapphire palate opposite favourite definite rapine requisite perquisite imagine welcome insure engine subtle lie die outvie; after *rs*, as horse nurse purse; and after *s* if two vowels precede, as increase.

*E final is to be pronounced in the following words.*

## LESSON VIII.

**C**andace jesse semile manure jubile extempore phœbe enallage eunice hebe extempore epitome lethe mandane gethsemane phenice daphne zoe xantippe lethe sebe bernice demodice arberbe bulitrophe chloe callirhoe.

*E final does not lengthen the foregoing vowel when it is set immediately after dg, nc, rs, or ns.*

## LESSON IX.

**P**erverse verbe circumstance dance advance hence pence fragrance importance glance  
C  
reverence

reverence chance performance imprudence badge  
wedge pledge remembrance sledge traverse de-  
ference difference diffidence reference purse curse  
dalliance countenance chance fence nonsense im-  
burse incense propense immense.

*The vowel i has three different sounds.*

## LESSON I.

*The long sound.*

**B**iliary cider cipher sion lion diary diana diviner  
elijah tiger elihu finery final giant gigantic  
libel divisor licence miners violin hierarch library  
mire daily variety nicety piracy quiet ripen thence  
wily sily diet client oniven stiling willy.

*It is also long before gh, ght, gn, ld, nd, &c.*

High high sigh highest mightest night might  
fright mighty almighty light sign benign resign  
condign consign assign mind kind bind blind child  
hind wild delight rind design.

## LESSON II.

*The short sound.*

**B**idder circumvent dispute firmament gipsy  
hissing lip mintage minnekins niggard pil-  
low convict conyince coſtlye credit cripple crisis  
crinkle demerit delist extinct finch filter firmnels  
filtrate gilding gossip hint history hickup herbalist  
immense imbols income milky millet.

## LESSON III.

*Of i sounding as e.*

**C**imeter civilian digress filial latitude hideous  
limitation minerva minority meditation pi-  
nion

aion opinion attitude similar timidity timothy  
 visible warrior improbity certify civility clarify  
 cleanliness continuity continent contiguity corri-  
 gible cornelint copious ordinate security credible  
 credibility dogmatical dominion dulcify divinity  
 utility regimen postilion felicity materials unani-  
 mity.

*Of the sounds of o.*

### LESSON I.

*O sounds long when it ends a syllable, and be-  
fore ld, ft, lft.*

**B**ohemia coeternal dominion folio holiness  
 golgotha lotion modish mohair noble poeti-  
 cal roman sobriety tobacco votary noble nosegay  
 glorious told gold hold unfold bold behold untold  
 cold sold golden marygolds stronghold voluptu-  
 ousness mogul moloch moment monopolize mores  
 most post ghost doth dost negotiate notify noble  
 bolt bolster upholster bolt scold except frost lost  
 cost.

### LESSON II.

*The short sound.*

**B**onny bondage commit doctor forsake forth  
 solve gospel hospital lobster lobby mossy  
 noddie pommel pontiff proffer roller sorrel tongue  
 tongs wonder holm hops horse incommode  
 inconstant incorrect jot jordan model mode-  
 rate modest; and like oo in move do who  
 prove womb movement moveables tomb approve  
 behove remove some whose shoe.

*Of the vowel u.*

## LESSON I.

**C**ulture buffet dulcimer function gulph guffet  
 buffish hunger lumpish mulberry nutmeg  
 purloin purple rusty suspect turkish budget pen-  
 dulum pendulous grudge gulph guffet guller blunt  
 bush bluster blur annul adult appurtenance busy  
 furniture purse grudge judge.

## LESSON II.

**B**ubo cubit duty fury fuel humility luminary  
 music nutriment puny superadd tumult cubit  
 frugal fruition fugitive fusion garrulous globulous  
 muzzle musquet musty nursery nutmeg occult  
 occur plunder sackbut suffex surrender truss un-  
 lace turbulent endure avenue pursue retinue ac-  
 crue due ensue surprise.

*Of the vowels y and w.*

## LESSON.

**H**Oly magnify thy system young youth folly  
 duty beauty unhappy went watch were wide  
 weave intimacy jolly wine wisdom lottery musty  
 proxy wide whisper watch unlucky opulency dizzy  
 purify sanctify justify glorify warble walnut waste  
 workmanship warm waspish swan swear synod  
 syrup system symmetry symbol went two twist  
 whirlwind shy why tyrant dryly.

*Twenty-third P S A L M.*

**T**HE Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.  
 He maketh me to lie down in green  
 pastures :

pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters: He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil, my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

### First P S A L M.

**B**lessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doth shall prosper. The ungodly are not so: but they are like the chaff which the wind driveth away. Therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous. For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous: but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

### Fourth P S A L M.

**H**ear me when I call, O God of my righteousness: thou hast enlarged me when I was in distress, have mercy upon me, and hear my prayer. O ye sons of men, how long will ye turn my glory into shame? how long will ye love vanity, and seek after leasing? Selah. But know that the Lord hath set apart the man that is godly

ly for himself: the Lord will hear when I call unto him. Stand in awe, and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. Selah. Offer the sacrifice of righteousness: and put your trust in the Lord. There be that say, Who will shew us any good? Lord, lift up the light of thy countenance upon us. Thou hast put gladness in my heart, more than in the time that their corn and their wine increased. I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep: for thou, Lord, only maketh me dwell in safety.



*Of the combination of the vowels called Diphthongs.*

ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, ee, oo, ea, oa, ie, ui, aw, ew, ow, ay, ey, oy, oy.

*Triphthongs* eau, ieu, ieu.

## LESSON I. ai.

**A**ffairs traitors gain raise frail grain scain snail  
flain straight quail spain chair plain drain  
brain faint fair stain play gray gay swain may  
strain nay drain pain maid quaint blain jail gain  
twain blain braid.

## LESSON II. ea.

**P**E A peach gleam sea beak flea beach beak  
speak scream cream steam deal squeak stream  
dream cease league breathe wreath sheath please  
east tease pease fear near beast great health bear  
threaten already weather treasure cleanse dearth  
dreamt earnest earth feather jealous leachery lead  
meadow measure pearl peasant pleasure.

ei and ey.

**W**eight height feint neigh feign weigh rein  
 vein grey perceive conceited seize feign  
 neither whey eye they prey hackney dey seine  
 their deceive.

oi.

**N**oise oil joy boy boil point oiliness toil loin  
 oister hoist poise oily joint foil jointure  
 loin boy moist foy joiner joyous convoy joy-  
 less broil destroy enjoy employ toil royal  
 poison choice voice hoy cloy loyd joist coit loin  
 foil coin.

eu and ew.

**F**eud neuter interview nephew brew neutral  
 newness pewter dew due dewy europe feud  
 eucharist eunuch pew drew screw few throw  
 feudary curlew stewed euphrates hewing strew  
 shew eustace ewe morphew jewel bartholomew  
 fewel clew lewis lewd hewn.

oo.

**S**oon choose loof baboon bassoon noon soap  
 cool lampoon look loop groom festoon food  
 befool harpoon hoop hoof pool halloo hood  
 noose nook too took oozy poor ragoor boorish  
 footy took smooth brook canoo boot foot booze  
 shook behoof behoove bloom groom cartoon  
 coot coo cook cool coom loom loon loop loose  
 goose foot footman blood bloodshed food stood  
 cool cuckoo tattoo also.

au and aw.

**U**Ndaunted draught lawn spawn squawl spawl  
maudlin sawyer haughty caught debauchee  
drawer cauldron auditor clause awl brawn dawn  
flaw lawn jaunt raw taught hawser awful pant

author laugh because augment launch daughter  
tantology defraud vault assault faucet dawn straw-  
berry jaundice causey gaudy.

ou and ow.

**P**ound advowson counsel downright bound  
confound cowslip amount cloud devour  
bounty bower devour allowance county founda-  
tion mountain power round hour powder flower  
fowl fowler thou tower towel trounce shower re-  
mount vowel founce thousand recount expound  
mouth double couple trouble scourge.

oe and eo.

**J**opardy leopard foe floe toe woe pettiots  
heroes cancoets potatoes robes foregoes.

ou and ow sounding as o long.

**L**Owly follow four fourteen sown know  
bough poultry callow courtesy dough hal-  
low soul concourse flown fourth owner marrow  
sparrow though low bestow row shallow sorrow  
farrow grown glow billow roup throw.—A little  
broader in thought bought nought.

ee and oa.

**F**leece tweed beef deer greek sneeze teeth  
cheese jeer fleece knees coach load loaf foal  
coal hoard loan throat great coast hearle loach

coat

coat goat toast oar roar hoary oaths boast  
moat coal foam shoal oats deep seed flock sweet  
breeze sneeze cheer deep feel greet pharisee  
agree tree knee sadducee.

ei and ui.

**P**iece liege siege grieve field yield bend chief  
friend fierce tierce brief review retrieve  
grieve chief sluice sult fruit juice bruin guild  
build guile bruise guinea guilden guise guide  
cruise juice disguise guilt recruit fruit quite ca-  
shier frontier shriek achievement deceive in-  
veigle wield deceit conceive either neither cashier  
besiege grievous priest frontier relief sieve shield  
yield reprieve thievery shriek pursuit.

*In the following words, the two vowels which com-  
monly make a diphthong are divided.*

## LESSON I.

**C**lient creon coon crier dial deist druid poem  
triumph zion riot quiet science theon al-  
pheus ambient area atheism beera gebeon gibeon  
cleander cleobis calphas clothier crucky moabites  
orient gilead glazier stoical stoicism theseus  
theory zabdiel alveary geomancer laureated  
recreated museum nemean nereus thedore  
meteors.

## LESSON II.

**C**oeval gambia ephraim geotic heroic heroon  
lebbeus meatus reentry morea zameis tekpa  
vienna beotia fruition iturea impiety creation un-  
quieted preeminence preemption preoccupy mo-  
avia reality variety venereal theagenus creation  
create society coercion ruination readmission  
oleosity.

ue at the end of words is not pronounced immediately after g or q.

# LESSON.

**O** Blique vague vogue tongue rogue fatigue  
apologue catalogue colloque hague deca-  
logue burlesque dialogue plague tynagogue epi-  
logue harangue vague intrigue antique grotesque  
prorogue theologue cinque opaque vogue.

\*\*\*\*\*

Each letter placed before the first word of each of the following lines stands for that word, and may be read thus, which will help to perfect dull children in the letters.

**A** stands for Apples; **B** stands for Besoms; and so of all the other lines.

**A a B b**

**A** Apples which pretty boys eat.

**B** Besoms to sweep clean the street.

**C c D d**

**C** Casks to hold strong beer.

**D** Dumplings very good cheer.

**E e F f**

**E** Edward a diligent boy.

**F** Frederic his mother's joy.

**G g H h**

**G** Gold which worldly men crave.

**H** Honour that's due to the brave.

I i K k

I Ice on which boys slide across.

K Knight who fell in disgrace.

L l M m

L Lion the king of all beasts.

M Muscovy a place in the east.

N n O o

N Nightingale a sweet-singing bird.

O Order brought forth by God's word.

P p Q q

P Piper who plays many tunes.

Q Quils and Queen, two substantive nouns.

R r S s

R Rebel confin'd in a jail.

S Squirrel with a very long tail.

T t S s

T Time that flies swift away.

S Sence, improve then your day.

U u W w

U Union the strength of a nation.

W Wise man who exerts a high station.

V v X x

V Virtue the joy of the good.

X Xenophobus after the flood.

Y y Z z

Y Yesterday, your, and yellow.

Z Zany a very arch fellow.

LESSON

*Lessons Moral and Religious.*

## LESSON I.

“ **T**HE scriptures are the inestimable testa-  
 “ ment of God our Saviour; the blessed  
 “ means of all true and spiritual wisdom, holi-  
 “ ness, comfort, and eternal felicity.  
 “ He that hath no rule over his own spirit, is  
 “ like a city broken down, and without walls;  
 “ he is inwardly full of confusion, and most  
 “ wretchedly exposed to every danger.  
 “ Make the study of the sacred scriptures  
 “ your daily practice, and principal concern;  
 “ and embrace the doctrines contained in them,  
 “ as the real oracles of God, and the dictates of  
 “ that Spirit which cannot lie.”

## LESSON II.

“ **M**EN are generally governed more by ap-  
 “ pearances than realities; and the impu-  
 “ dent man in his air and behaviour undertakes  
 “ for himself that he has ability and merit,  
 “ while the modest or diffident gives himself up  
 “ as one who is possessed of neither.  
 “ Riches are like dung which stink in an  
 “ heap, but being spread abroad, make the  
 “ earth fruitful. It is but mere fancy to desire  
 “ and esteem riches, except it be for the sake of  
 “ using them; the best metals lose their lustre  
 “ unless brightened by use.”

*As it is sometime before all the letters of the alphabet occur in reading, dull children may forget them for want of practice, therefore the great and small ones are all placed in the following lesson.*

## LESSON.

Adam Abdicatè Balcony Banish Barm Cartridge Cajole Dozen David Equip Eagle Faith Few Groom Gudgeon Horn Hammer Inward Inelegat Jasper January Kersey Kickshaw Labour Leavings Material Meanly Navigator Nocturnal Oblong Offend Princess Pellet Quick Query Ragged Rather Scammony Scorious Tallage Tangible Unartful Unbenigna Vonica Voyage Waggon Warden Xena Xtains Young Yearn Zeal Zany.

*It is some time before dull children can discern the difference between b and d, f and long f, t and r, q and p; therefore, in the following, the letters that resemble each other are placed in each word, that children may soon be acquainted with them.*

b d, f f, t r, q p, k x.

## LESSON.

**Q**UIP transuse transgress refuse refusen  
turner totter dappled hopper nip quick  
edged bid bind beauty hip quack excise life sister  
wife wife queen pipe dibble bid traveller turnip  
quart tutor quiet proud pepper quinquennial  
quinsy snap forbidden fruit rabbit rabby added  
pudding ruddy adder such forty dab bad obed.

D

An

*An exercise on the double letters k, ff, fl, ft, fh,  
ff, fl, ct, fi, fi, fl, fh, fh.*

## LESSON.

**C**HRIST least perfect difficult affections  
inspect differ hasten disturb possible off  
possessions flourish first impression slender stand  
stand find consist abject dust skip skin thirst  
rattle baffle scuffle finish offer flies justice flight  
slender vast asked cask flash assist stickle trifle  
stiffen afflict office sit offend raft picture rifle  
shuffle afflictions.

*C sounds, as k before e, i, y; and as k in every  
other position.*

## LESSON I.

**P**Recipice prelaty principle acceptance reci-  
procal circumference obstinacy innocence  
circle eccentric excessive sacred incapacity cession  
succeed success verticity concern recess excellency  
delicacy feculency certificate according active  
clay calculated captive covert countervail cotton  
cetaceous celibacy circuit clasp clancular.

## LESSON II.

**C**ELL call carry cock cut stomachic charac-  
teristic gigantic zaccheus claim clammy dan  
candy cannibal canvass collect crest craft currier  
scene italic disjunctive certain censure parcel pa-  
rabolical papacy cook pectoral peccant peculiar  
excuse ducap cataract castrate.

*S*ounds as *z* between two vowels if it bears the accent, at the end of plural names, verbs of the third person singular, and before *b m*.

## LESSON.

**A**Russian trousers inquisitor phytic excusing stars names reason prison closet bosom ca- suist desire enthusiast preserve presume business huffy reads visible rosin visit husband Lisbon wis- dom dismal accusatory acquisitive adviser oppo- site appraiser besom bowly daisy decisive corro- sible decisory desert design divisible divisor fea- sible hosier resort allusory inquisitor invisible re- sent reserve resist resolve chisel allusory inquisi- tor invisible resent.

*ci and ti sound as sh before a vowel, si also as sh after a consonant; but after a vowel sion sounds as zhun.*

## LESSON.

**E**Vasion division provision conscience con- scious sections instruction conversion ex- plosion pronunciation indication contusion tor- rosin acquisition vision dimension associate circumcision submission llcentiate disposition persuasion section confusion filicia officiate efficient commission excision vivacious atrocious specious delusion composition expatiate satiate satiety, &c : but *ti* keeps its proper sound when it follows *s*, as, question celestial christian fustian combustion bestial; and in plurals and deriva- tives ending in *ties*, as, duties cities emptied emptyeth mightier.

wh, ph, fh, th, ch, may be mouthed as single characters, and considered as single consonants.

## LESSON.

**W**hither whatsoever whirlwind whosoever  
tarnish which whisper whole thwart  
whence whitlow thank thine thither thing short-  
ness shiver shovel faithful wrath sheba cash push-  
ed harsh think farther leather hither clothier  
thrills their there thatch showers shaded joshua  
mouth forth cushion.

*ph sounding f,*

## LESSON.

**P**rophet jephunnah pharaoh caliph ephod  
orphan phial phrase cipher atmosphere so-  
phism spheriod metaphor seraph geography pha-  
sis zephir triphthong diphthong naphthe para-  
phrase sulphur cephalic blaspheme amphibious  
euphrates antiphrasis cepheus phize physician  
epiphatha bethphage except shepherd clapham.

*ch sounding soft, as tch.*

## LESSON I.

**S**atchel watch church kitchen botch sketch  
chair breach reach itch thatch butcher filch  
hitch achievement fletcher unmatch scratch  
witch which mismatch cholersford chief chesout  
cherish chiefly chime handkerchief choose chosen  
chide chill cherry chew choice chisel leech switch  
achieve.

*ch*

*ch founding as k.*

## LESSON II.

**S**chool chord cholic chorus anarchy chymist  
 heptarchy naumachy ichneumon bacchanal  
 zachary catechism hexachord antioch alchymy  
 character moloch paschal nefroch necho malachi  
 antichrist chronical mechanifer issachar clari-  
 chord bacchanal anchorage melancholy hierarchy.

*ch founding sh.*

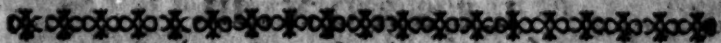
## LESSON III.

**PINCH** chevalier machine tench inch  
 lanch marchioneis debauchee chagrin stench  
 french drench goldfinch hench bench paunch  
 nuncheon chamois lanch frenchified chaise  
 bencher wench wencher capuchin branch punch.

*h not founded.*

## LESSON.

**J**ehovah jeremiah schism hour heir rheum  
 thames herb rhumb thyme host homage he-  
 zekiah asthma honest nehemiah herbal hexham  
 shepherd exhort humour sarah sciah honesty an-  
 thony rhetoric gherkins folkingham rheumatism  
 rhapsody rhinoceros ghost john thomas exhaust  
 forehead penthouse schedule ghittar.



## MORAL LESSONS.

## LESSON I.

**N**Ever try to be diverting without being  
 useful. Say nothing that may offend

“ a chaste ear, nor suffer a rude jest to intrude  
 “ upon good manners; for the practice of inde-  
 “ cency not only discovers wickedness, but  
 “ even the very want of common sense.

“ There must be an union of sincerity, of  
 “ benevolence, and of piety, in order to consti-  
 “ tute true politeness; whoever pretends to fine  
 “ breeding, and is destitute of these qualities, is  
 “ nothing more than a pretender. He bears  
 “ just the same proportion to this ornamental  
 “ character, as the ape and the monkey bear to  
 “ the man.”

## LESSON II.

“ **C**ontentions and animosities are the bane of  
 “ society; by these empires have been  
 “ subverted, kingdoms depopulated, and cities  
 “ razed to the ground. Let the ruins of anti-  
 “ quity witness what havock and devastation  
 “ they have occasioned among mankind. Un-  
 “ observed perhaps in their source, they have  
 “ sprung up unchecked, and diffused their ma-  
 “ lignant influence among brethren and friends;  
 “ and thus bursting asunder the strictest ties of  
 “ humanity, they have sown the seeds of these  
 “ direful calamities, which, in process of time,  
 “ have involved nations in war, and overwhelm-  
 “ ed whole empires in one promiscuous ruin.”  
*Sermon on diff. Judg. by A. Moir.*

## LESSON III.

“ **E**nvjous persons are generally ungrateful,  
 “ mean, proud, and malicious: they lie  
 “ under a double misfortune: common calami-  
 “ ties, and common blessings, fall heavy on  
 “ them: nature gives them a share in the first,  
 “ and their ill-nature in the latter: and having  
 “ their

“ their own troubles, and the happiness of their  
 “ neighbours to disturb them, they need no other  
 “ ingredients of misery.

“ Entertain honour with humility, poverty with  
 “ patience, blessings with thankfulness, and afflictions with resignation.”

### *The Fox and the Hedge-hog.*

A Fox was swimming cross a river, and when he came to the other side, he found the bank so slippery and steep, that he could not get up it. While he stood in the water deliberating what to do, he was attacked by a swarm of flies, who setting upon his head and eyes, stung him grievously. A Hedge-Hog, who stood upon the shore pitying his condition, offered to drive the flies which so tormented him. Thank you friend, said the Fox, but pray do not disturb those honest blood-suckers, that are now quartered on me; and whose bellies are, I fancy, pretty well filled, for if they should leave me, a fresh swarm would take their places, and I should not have a drop of blood left in my body. ESOP.

### *The M U L E.*

A Mule happening to see his figure in a stream, was struck with admiration at the beauty and gracefulness of his shape; and tossing his mane with a high degree of pleasure and complacency, he sets upon full gallop in imitation of the horse, but all on a sudden calling to mind that he was but the offspring of an ass, he stopt short, divested in an instant of all his presumption and pride. ESOP.

### *The Wolf and the Lamb.*

A Wolf and a Lamb, both urged by thirst, came to drink at the same stream; the Wolf stood pretty high up the stream, and the Lamb

Lamb down much lower. When the son of rapine, finding his appetite grow ravenous, cast about for an occasion of quarrel; Sirrah, says he, what is the reason you disturb the stream, while I am drinking? The poor fleety innocent, trembling with fear, replied, How is it possible, Sir, I should do what you accuse me of, since the stream runs from you to me? The Wolf, confounded at this home truth, Sirrah, cries he, you slandered me six months ago! Dear Sir, says the Lamb, I was not born at that time; Sirrah, then your father did; and so saying, he flew upon him, and in his lawless rage put him to death. *Esop.*

*The R E M A R K.*

The plea of not guilty signifies nothing where arbitrary power is. When innocence is to be borne down by tyranny, arguments have no effect, nay, the very merit, virtues, and good offices of the person accused, are improved to his condemnation; and such is the boldness of spiteful cruelty, that people shall be charged with things utterly impossible, and wholly foreign to the matter in question, the innocent lamb itself shall be made malicious. In this manner did the Jews treat the Lamb of God, and so must the Lamb's true followers expect to be treated, whilst interest and self-love pass for true religion in the world.

*The Frog and the Ox.*

**A** Frog, the smallest of her race,  
Beheld a stately ox at grass;  
And vex'd to see herself no bigger,  
Longs to rival him in figure.  
She swells and puffs, and swells again,  
And thinks she grows at ev'ry strain;  
At length she to her sister cries,  
Here--tell me--a'nt I near his size?

I think I am.—Not you indeed ;  
 Well then observe how I proceed,  
 What think you now ? Why much the same ;  
 But now ?—Indeed child you're to blame ;  
 Just as unequal as at first,  
 You'll never match him, though you burst.

LA FONTAINE.

M O R A L.

Pride is the cause of discontent, and therefore the root of all our miseries ; but humility is an excellent ornament ; a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great estimation ; for whatever condition the humble person is in, he is content, and prefers retiredness and sobriety to all the luxury and grandeur of this world.

*The Fox and the Stork.*

THE Fox is said to have invited the Stork to supper, and when he came to the appointment, set before him a mess of pottage, in a large wide earthen pan ; so that the poor Stork, when he attempted to eat, could not take up any at all. However, he invited the Fox in return to take a dinner with him ; and, when he came, brought in the viands in a pitcher with a long and narrow neck, into which he could easily thrust his own long bill, and fill his belly at pleasure, whilst his guest, who was just ready to starve with hunger, was forced to content himself with licking the outside of the pitcher, when the Stork is said to have made him this just reproof : Every one should be content to bear the same treatment which they give to others.

M O R A L.

The wicked are often caught in the net which they lay to ensnare the innocent.

*Eleventh.*

## Eleventh P S A L M.

1. **I**N the Lord put I my trust: how say ye to my soul; Flee as a bird to your mountain?
2. For lo, the wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrow upon the string: that they may privily shoot at the upright in heart.
3. If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?
4. The Lord is in his holy temple, the Lord's throne is in heaven: his eyes behold, and his eyelids try the children of men.
5. The Lord trieth the righteous; but the wicked, and him that loveth violence, his soul hateth.
6. Upon the wicked he shall rain snares, fire, and brimstone, and an horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup.
7. For the righteous Lord loveth righteousness, his countenance doth behold the upright.

## OF SYLLABLES.

## GENERAL RULE.

Every word must be divided according to a proper pronunciation; and it is to be observed, that the number of syllables in a word are equal to the number of distinct sounds in it; or the several pauses that may be made in pronouncing it.

## LESSON I.

**W**ouldst hadst shouldst flounce spruce fierce  
 bright strings else flight through twelfth  
 scratch wrought straight trounce sounce source  
 scarce thence whence greece choice am-ber bap-  
 tism ban-dage bas-tard bald-ness cil-tern cool-ness  
 con-vex

con-vex blad-der dwin-dle mam-mon nu-fance  
neigh-bour op-tic plough-man phren-zy pick-lock  
play-er shame-less shag-ged stub-born stir-rup  
stor-mey.

## LESSON II.

**D**E-sti-ny ex-tir-pate fal-la-cy for-ward-ness  
fruc-ti-fy fur-ni-ture cro-co-dile cru-el-ty  
con-sta-ble con-so-nant de-cen-cy cri-mi-nal  
men-stru-ous gra-du-ate jus-ti-fy hus-ban-dry gen-  
tle-man in-ter-mix un-der-mine where-with-al re-  
col-lect dis-ap-prove cir-cum-scribe dis-ap-point  
ec-cle-si-as-tic ho-ly com-mu-ni-ca-tive dis-a-  
gree-a-ble re-so-lu-tion ca-pi-tu-la-ted dis-fi-mu-  
la-tion pu-ri-fi-ca-tion.

## LESSON III.

**L**A-bo-ri-ous-ness sus-pi-cious-ly sub-stan-  
tial-ly pro-tho-po-ta-ry pro-ver-bi-al-ly ri-  
di-cu-lous-ly ex-tor-tion-er ex-tem-po-ra-ry im-  
mo-de-rate-ly im-por-tu-nate-ly un-com-mon in-  
com-mu-ni-ca-ble pro-por-tion-a-ble sa-cri-le-gi-  
ous-ly ma-ny un-reason-a-ble-ness con-sub-stan-  
tia-tion.

## LESSON IV.

**M**U-lti-pli-ca-tion scrip-tu-ral sen-si-tive sen-  
su-al se-ri-ous ra-ri-ty in-junc-tion foun-  
da-tion la-bo-ri-ous au-da-cious ca-pri-cious as-  
sump-tion cre-a-tion dex-te-ri-ty di-mi-nu-tive er-  
ro-ne-ous e-ter-ni-ty e-lec-tion de-lu-sion e-gre-  
gi-ous ef-fi-cient ef-fu-sion ma-li-cious quo-ti-di-  
an pre-cau-tion pre-ca-ri-ous ab-hor ex-cel-lent-ly  
di-li-gent-ly vir-gi-ni-ty vi-va-ci-ty ver-mi-li-on  
com-mis-sa-ry ar-ro-gan-cy al-le-go-ry.

## LESSON V.

**H**E-te-ro-dox hos-pi-ta-ble ve-ra-ci-ty va-ca-tion  
sub-traç-tion dis-fi-dent-ly ca-ter-pil-lar do-  
eth

eth ac-cu-ra-ry la-pi-da-ry suf-fici-ent-ness mer-ce-  
na-ry mo-tion-less na-tion-al ne-ces-sa-ry ne-cro-  
man-cy par-tial-ly pen-sion-er pa-tri-mo-ny ex-  
hor-tation be-ne-fi-cial con-tra-dic-tious in-suf-  
fi-cient pro-vi-den-tial fa-ve-ten-tial mar-tial spe-  
cial quo-tient no-tion frac-tious im-par-tial suf-  
fici-ent-ness de-fi-cient \*.

## LESSON VI.

**E**M-bar-go e-léc-tu-a-ry tri-bu-nal in-he-rent  
in-tan-gle con-tri-vance in-tes-tine in-trin-sic  
es-ta-bleish cor-rupt-ness con-tem-plate con-junc-  
ture de-sen-sive de-lin-quent ex-tin-guish in-ter-  
ject in-ter-lope in-ter-fere re-pre-hend re-in-force  
vin-dic-tive vo-lun-ter o-ver-charge †.

## OBSERVATION I.

*When we found a vowel in a word by itself, it makes a distinct syllable.*

## LESSON.

**I**Nevitable moreover elected evil elegance exi-  
gency eminency blamable breviary britannia  
unavoidable continuity contrariety convexity a-  
mass amain amaze amerce annuity appropriation  
arabia affiduity bohemia inanimate ambiguity  
uxorious vexation luxuriousness unalterable po-  
etically discontinauation anxieties unavoidably  
blamable.

\* Note, tient, tion, cion, tion, cial, tial, cian, cious, and  
tious, have each but one sound, and consequently, according to the ge-  
neral rule, cannot be divided into two syllables.

† The above six lessons are divided, that a child may go gently  
over them, step by step, or syllable by syllable, and after he is made  
pretty perfect in the sound of each syllable, he will learn to read much  
faster and better, by undivided lessons.

OBSER-

## OBSERVATION II.

*A consonant between two vowels often goes to the latter, except x, which always goes to the former.*

## LESSON I.

**B**aby began besal aside denounce deprive degree  
deject delude recant zenith carels debase se-  
crecy nutriment mutiny nation militant lunatic  
stupify ultimate titular usury universe unicorn  
coherent abusive amazement diviner abundant  
activity behaviour bituminous interior demoniac  
diversity peculiar propriety precept natural wafer  
inability.

## LESSON II.

*x between two vowels.*

**E**xact exemplary execution exaggeration axis  
execrable exemplary exempt exile existent  
exeter exorable prolixity hexagonal fixed maxim  
unexpected uxorious waxen intoxicate laxation  
inexorable fluxible inflexibility exulcerate exulten-  
cy paradoxical mixed oxen maxillary.

## OBSERVATION III.

*Two consonants between two vowels are generally parted.*

## LESSON I.

**M**andate manner motto penny party parson  
pardon only mortar mixture lintel letters  
latten meddle napkin purpose quagmire pregnant  
quarrel pippin pitcher porter cancer ransom  
rashly rafter reddish ratling parlour allude attire  
attend arrest aspire assent assuage augment sur-  
round suspect anguish anthem dolphin primrose  
publish.

E

LESSON

## LESSON II.

**A**ffect conception palliate censure unmerciful  
performances dislike support appear letters  
account mankind difficulty afternoon supper fal-  
len attention excellency subsistence often wonder  
scripture already commission assert christian ac-  
ceptable impossible happy apply import apprehend  
imperfect erroneous written attack hidden essen-  
tially.

## LESSON III.

**S**ummer tunnage compound conduct discourse  
fourteen permit antic ardent bastard brandish  
concord canvas ember harper purpose absurd  
blaspheme dispute persist suspect encamp exhort  
conform servant tempest wilful sharpen sister  
squander velvet discern persist excess admire ad-  
just adverse escape excel exhort performance  
pillage urgent attend gentler quadrant.

## OBSERVATION IV.

*Any of the consonants b, c, d, f, g, s, t, p, th,  
standing immediately before l or r, go to the lat-  
ter vowel.*

## LESSON I.

**M**atrix sacrist protract afraid afresh deprive  
proclaim reproach reproof retreat retrieve  
supreme april brethren fabric secret tabret asleep  
desflour include inflame inflict infringe reflect ha-  
tred overflow angry bondgrace caldron cambric  
children entrance fragrant hundred membrane  
mongrel partridge prostrate timbrel vestry com-  
prize.

## LESSON II.

**C**onclude contract declare decline decree dis-  
close discreet distress eclipse exclude embrace  
engrave

engrave implore surprize transgress afflict affront  
 applaud apply approach ascribe defray dispense  
 restrain exclude subscribe subtract supplant sup-  
 press transgress mandrake espray explication ex-  
 plosion exploit inflexible refluxion affluence ex-  
 crement excreſcent execrable conflux circumflex  
 inflexible.

## OBSERVATION V.

*The following terminations, or additional syllables,  
 must be kept by themselves.*

## LESSON I.

ed, en, er, es, est, ous, ment, ly, led.

**A**dded utterly eagerly blindly chooses greater  
 covetous sooner approved favourers easily re-  
 formed incitement riches highest properest gen-  
 tler armed aideſt barber lengthen watcher dan-  
 gerous broken comeliest lesser loyalty strengthen  
 wholly finished differently called feared greatest  
 anointed explained nourished churches fishes  
 chooses.

## LESSON II.

ing, eth, ment, nefs, ſhip, age, iſh, hood, ance,  
 ence, &c.

**A**ccording lewdneſs ſending payment hard-  
 ſhip wilderneſs bondage darkiſh churliſh  
 employment ſubſtituting morning ſordidneſs feel-  
 ing puniſhing lumpiſh longeth ſoftneſs puniſh-  
 ment childhood widowhood performance grie-  
 vance ignorance deliverance confidence con-  
 tinence contrivance annoyance deſiance obſer-  
 vance forbearance audience conference fur-  
 therance wretchedneſs wilderneſs wearineſs never-  
 theleſs experience righteouſneſs ſtandeth.

*Prepositions prefixed to words are separated from the radical part in spelling.*

*Prepositions used in composition are, be, for, fore, over, out, mis, un, up, with, al, &c.*

## LESSON.

**F**orestal foretell forbid beyond behind beware  
besprinkle bestir forsake forgive forebode  
foresee foreordain without within withhold with-  
draw upright uproar uphold unadvised unaltera-  
ble upon uphill misapply misapprehend misin-  
form misinterpret misuse mishap overawe overact  
overrule unable unawares overfast overpower out-  
go outdo outpensioner inclose inoffensive inactive  
inaccurate abed illiberal illegal immodest ashore  
bespeak mistake misfortune enrich presuppose  
preordain deplore diminish immoral immodest  
intermeddle interpose enterprise enrich disagree  
disgrace disavow disable.

## OBSERVATION VI.

*Words ending with e gain a syllable by the addition of s, when c, g, s, or z, immediately precede the e.*

**O**utrages despises obstacles squeezes sacrifices  
disengages trespasses grievances indigences  
induces scourges fences cringes appearances tan-  
talizes stigmatizes hinges vanishes lattices grimaces  
pillages merchandises sacrifices pledges stages  
amuses sermonizes discontinues monopolizes fran-  
chises trances images roses ridges services anato-  
mizes rises performances conveniences pierces  
grievances consequences plunges manages car-  
riages voyages wages ridges ravages.

OBSER-

## OBSERVATION VII.

*Words wherein other letters than c, g, or z, immediately precede e final, do not gain a syllable by the addition of s, but it is of use in forming plural names, and verbs of the third person singular.*

## LESSON.

**H**ides wives lakes dales tunes ropes fires hides  
quakes files frames fates laws ways desires  
lives views pays generates graduates circulates ob-  
stacles evaporates draggles meditates ladles pro-  
vokes perjures separates imprecates volumes fen-  
ces confiscates creates regulates ruminates cradles  
degenerates cubes planes breathes avenues exhila-  
rates legates hopes meditates graduates alamodes  
saddles babes paves degrades discontinues exone-  
rates variegate delegates grates saves figures trifles  
bridles crumbles names canes beattles tramples  
confiscates plagues apples steeples irradiates fid-  
dles tones creates crape famines rogues baffles  
vices plumes plates bundles raffles brambles  
snuffles figures ruses saddles.

## OBSERVATION VIII.

*Words ending in ch, sh, ss, or x, take es, which makes a distinct syllable.*

## LESSON.

**S**natches vanishes ravishes fishes boxes switches  
flourishes approaches incroaches unfixes  
churches arches witnesses punishes oppresses  
breeches cresses goddesses brushes branches  
vetches thatches patches scratches botches leeches  
hitches sexes, &c.

*Words where the consonant that begins the second syllable has a double sound.*

## LESSON I.

**B**usy chapel chymist clever balance city closet  
copy animal animate arable amorous agony  
aliment felon florid cadence havock business ca-  
binet capital casual banish benefice benefit bodily  
brevity carol forage claret ever frolic gravel baron  
bury cavil cholic clement famine forage gamut  
moral pleasure prelude method money pleasant  
present proper sugar honey magic modest statics  
treasure venom latitude tenure.

## LESSON II.

**L**egacy lenity leprous levity melody militant  
notify nethermost mitigate minister medicine  
meditate melody malady manifest modesty misery  
coral bosom hazard forest profit second rebels pe-  
ril covert camel bury method salad solid jalap  
madam proper epic atom eservice macerate parable  
ominous lacerate legible.

*Words having the consonant beginning the third syl-  
lable doubled.\**

## LESSON.

**A**bolish hydroptics scriptural encouragement  
endeavour establish together admonish un-  
cover lieutenant inhabit astonish ionic chronome-  
ter platonic immoral analogy angelical dexterity  
confabulate cooperate depositum commodity com-  
parative compatible concavity chimerical carnosity  
correlative confederate concomitant comparison  
emolument mechanical improbable emaculate e-  
radicate evacuate examine formality inveterate.

\* When a single consonant between two vowels is sounded double,  
several masters think it best to join it to the first vowel; as the words  
are undivided, each master may do as he pleases.

*A collection of words of six syllables.*

## LESSON I.

**D**isingenuity archiepiscopal discontinuity disingenuity epicureanism heterogeneous malleability mediterranean meteorology stereographical antiepileptic zaphnathpaaneah archiepiscopal ceremoniously coefficientality disadvantageous ecclesiastical eleemosinary enthusiastical extraordinary familiarly geographically.

## LESSON II.

**H**eterogeneous immutability infallibility insensibility pusillanimity superiority universality atheisticalness inexpediency inexperienced interlineary pythagoreanism: and the following words have seven syllables; meteorological disadvantageously dissatisfaction dissatisfactoriness incommensurableness incommunicableness indivisibility latitudinarianism unintelligibility opinionatedness.

*A collection of words of five syllables.*

## LESSON I.

**A**bbreviation abomination accommodation administration animadversion annihilation assassination asseveration capitulation circumlocution circumvolution commemoration communication consideration consubstantiation transubstantiation continuation corroboration deliberation delineation denomination determination dilapidation dissimulation edification ejaculation equivocation.

## LESSON

## LESSON II.

**E**Radication evacuation evaporation examination exasperation expostulation extenuation fortification fructification glorification gratification humiliation imagination interpretation interrogation modification mortification multiplication predestination purification qualification ratification recommendation regeneration representation retaliation sanctification signification.

*Collection of words wherein tion sounds as thun.*

## LESSON I.

**S**Upervention translation abdication abjection abjuration action abortion abrogation absolution veneration vexation usurpation acceptance acclamation accusation adjuration admiration aggravation affliction affectation affection vibration allegation altercation amputation annotation application annunciation approbation assumption association attention.

## LESSON II.

**D**Eception decoration convocation coronation damnation contention consideration conviction convention attraction capitation caution cessation circulation collection combination consolation congregation confiscation congelation contraction contribution conversation retribution retrospection revelation deflection delectation delegation revocation rogation denegation deprecation description rotation.

## LESSON III.

**S**atisfaction desertation desolation detection situation detention detestation detraction devastation

vastation toleration destruction solution direction  
 adjudication stipulation disaffection discretion  
 dislocation dispensation disputation dissociation  
 subtraction subscription distention distillation do-  
 nation education emendation emotion emulation  
 enarration enervation equation erection evocation  
 exaction exaltation eruption estimation execration  
 exertion exhalation.

#### LESSON IV.

**E**xhortation explanation explication extortion  
 exultation fiction filtration fluctuation founda-  
 tion fumigation function gestation habitation  
 hesitation hortation impression inaction indica-  
 tion indignation relation infection injunction  
 irruption reputation lamentation limitation ma-  
 ceration malediction meditation medistion men-  
 suration mention mitigation.

#### LESSON V.

**M**oderation molestation mutation transforma-  
 tion narration negotiation nomination na-  
 tion ordination transmigration oscitation pene-  
 tration persecution perturbation pollution portion  
 precaution presentation redemption presumption  
 prevention procreation projection promotion  
 proportion prorogation proscription prosecution  
 prostitution provocation punctuation purgation  
 pulsation quotation rational recantation reforma-  
 tion rejection recreation resolution restitution  
 resumption.

*Either ti or ci bears the accent immediately after the vowel i.*

## LESSON I.

**F**ruition vendition admonition agnition ambition apparition artificial attrition avaricious aspicious cognition coition comital abolition condition contrition delicious demolition ebyllition edition nutrition perdition pernicious flagitious inauspicious judicial erudition malicious.

## LESSON II.

**M**usician judicious logician officious inhibition superstitious magician superstition sedition seditious academician judicial suspicious addition suspicion Admonition ambition apparition tuition avaricious aspicious beneficial capricious definition deficiency.—*Also fi is accented before s, as, omission omniscient; and s sounds as zh in transient measure pleasure treasure leisure crozier.*

- When ti and ti, or fi and ti, or tia and ti, or ti and ci, or fi and ci, meet together in a word, both have the sound of sh, only the accent is always laid on ti if a vowel precedes it, and fi is sounded as zh if n precedes it.*

## LESSON.

**P**osition preposition pronunciation propitiation proposition repetition supposition transition transposition partition disposition exposition factitious fictitious imposition disposition initiation apposition petition infiction inquisition interposition negotiation opposition superstitious suppositious surreptitious adventitious acquisition arithmetician

arithmetician competition deposition disquisition  
 enunciation petition physician politician sur-  
 reptitious.

*As there are very few words in the language that  
 end with sion but the following, the scholar may  
 easily, by a little practice, know where to write  
 sion, and where tion.*

### LESSON I.

**C**ommission compassion comprehension com-  
 pression compulsion concession concussion  
 condescension confession consecration conversion  
 convulsion declension decursion delusion de-  
 pression deterision digression dimension discussion  
 dispanision passion dispersion diversion egression  
 emersion emission expansion expression divulsion  
 emulsion evulsion expulsion.

### LESSON II.

**E**xtension intercession intursion ingression in-  
 tension intercession intermission pulsion re-  
 admission recession inversion mansion manu-  
 mission oppression misapprehension mission pas-  
 sion pension percussion permission persuasion  
 possession pretermision proction profession  
 progression propension regression reimpression  
 remission repercussion reprehension repulsion  
 retrocession.

### LESSON III.

**R**etrogression reversion revulsion scanion  
 secession session submerision submis-  
 sion subversion succession suppression suspen-  
 sion tension transgression transmission version  
 absterision aggression amission animadversion  
 ascension asperision avulsion accession admission  
 averision

aversion apprehension : but we write sh in ca-  
sion fashion fashionable fashionableness pincushion  
parishioner : and ee sounds as sh in ocean.

*When we pronounce the sound of zhun at the end  
of words, we always write sion.*

## LESSON I.

**A**bscission adhesion allusion collision collusion  
corrosion contusion invasion trusion trans-  
fusion suffusion cohesion concision conclusion  
vision confusion decision derision detraction  
diffusion disintherision dissuasion division effusion  
elision elusion evasion excision recision.

## LESSON II.

**E**xclusion excursion explosion extrusion fusion  
illusion incision infusion inhesion occasion  
decision precision profusion provision recision  
uncircumcision persuasion protrusion delusion  
intrusion illusion.

*A collection of words, wherein cious and tious have  
a similar sound.*

## LESSON I.

**V**oracious efficacious atrocious capacious  
capricious fallacious luscious perspicacious  
pernicious atrocious avaricious audacious auspi-  
cious ineffacious injudicious loquacious mali-  
cious mordacious officious rapacious spacious  
suspicious vexacious facetious ambitious factious  
fictious licentious propitious seditious senten-  
tious captious cautious ambitious.

## LESSON

## LESSON II.

**C**ontentious infectious licentious ostentatious  
sententious ferocious gracious pertinacious  
pervicacious adventitious fictitious luscious con-  
tumacious conscious rapacious factitious precious  
sententious suspicious delicious specious ostenta-  
tious voracious fagacious avaricious.

*A collection of words, wherein ciate and tiate have  
a similar sound.*

## LESSON.

**A**nnunciate associate depreciate consociate  
cruciate dissociate emaciate enunciate ex-  
cruciate expatiate ingratiate initiate licentiate  
negociate novitiate officiate satiate associate sub-  
stantial transubstantiate annunciate.

*A collection of words, wherein cial, tial, tial, and  
cian, tian, fian, have similar sounds.*

## LESSON I.

**A**mbrosial arithmetician coefficiental commer-  
cial consequential controversial credential  
crucial essential equinoctial especial extrajudicial  
grecian impartial initial injudicial logician mar-  
tial musician nuptial official optician partial pa-  
trician penitential.

## LESSON II.

**P**estilential physician politician potential pre-  
judicial providential provincial prudential  
rhetorician social solstitial special substantial su-  
perficial tertian tribunitial veneficial beneficial  
circumstantial ambrosial artificial cartesian re-  
verential.

*A collection of words wherein cient and tient have a similar sound.*

## LESSON.

**C**onficient deficient discutient officient impatientient sufficient omniscient percutient quotient sufficient ancient. *Also* *lia* sounds as *tia* in *caffia* militia sociable nunciatur;—and *cio* as *tio* in *ratio* nuncio;—*cion* as *tion* in *cercion* conscionable suspicion; and these not similar, efficiency patience insufficiency sufficiency.

*As ci, fi, and ti, have the same sound, it will be of some use to observe, if the words from which they are derived end in t, te, or if the last syllable begins with t, write ti, as, contend contention decorate decoration contract contraction, &c. If they end with se, s; or if the last syllable begins with s, write si, as, confess confession condescend condescension suspense suspension; but if they end with c or ce then ci is to be wrote, as, commerce commercial logic logician office official, &c.: but as many of these words are derived from other languages, the English scholar can acquire the thorough knowledge of this only by practice, therefore I have collected tables of almost all this kind of words in the language, and ranged them in proper order, with suitable notes above each lesson, that the English scholar may with ease overcome what has been thought difficult.*

*When s and c stand together before e, i, y, at the beginning of a word, one of them is lost in pronouncing; but if they stand before e, i, y, in any other position, the c is very obscurely sounded.*

## LESSON.

**S**cenery scene scenic scenography scent sceptre sciatica sciatical science scientific scink scintillate

late sciolist scion scirefacias scissor scissure scythian  
scythe scymetar oscination descending obscene-  
ness discerning discipline fascination fascine mis-  
cellaneous ascent ascertain descension discernment  
ascension ascendant abscision ascend abscess ado-  
lescence.

## LESSON II.

**E**xcreescency evanescent immarcescible extu-  
mescence obscene excreescence discipline  
discent descend intumescence lascivious miscella-  
ny oscillancy recession sciomaney ascetic reminis-  
cency oseitancy lusciousness irascible exsuscitat-  
disciple discern susceptible reminiscence.

*A collection of words, wherein c sounds as f before  
e, i, y.*

## LESSON I.

**C**ephalic adjacent amercement complacent  
conceited adducant ascendant concealment  
concentre concinnus deceitful decisive dilucid in-  
cessant indecent insurance launceston pacific pre-  
ceptor procedure seceder conducive december  
explicit incentive incircle inducement narcissus  
pellucid preceptive seducer encircle uncertain  
vicegerent surcingle decipher successful.

## LESSON II.

**I**ncitement illicit recital romancer solicit succes-  
sive successor translucid cinque cefs aboefs  
cancer cement centry centaur ceres absence centre  
cerecloth chancel cistern celsitude century certify  
cylinder citron cessors cancel central cestus city  
circuit cyclops decent distance facile fencer mucid  
piercing process cinder circus civet crescent cyg-  
net forser jacinth lancet cinnabar circular.

### LESSON III.

**C**Hancellor citadel celature chancery certitude  
centinel cinnamon circulate citizen an-  
cestors ardency celebrate centuple certainty cru-  
cible decency lucent parcel pincers precept civic  
cypress docile flaccid glacis grocer incest lucid  
circle cittern civil pencil sancerd ulcer tacit disci-  
pline dulcify gallicism incident crucify crucifix  
cynical decimal cycloid homicide excellent  
docible.

### LESSON IV.

**F**orcible fratricide gloucester lacerate leicester  
macerate ocean parricide peaceable porce-  
lain principle principal innocent larceny lucifer  
matricide merciful officer orifice juciness mani-  
pate medicine merciful merciless nicety occident  
parceners paucity princeliness scarcity vincible  
viscerate worcester saracen forcerer ulcerous  
fauciness scymetar sorcery celebrate lacurable mu-  
nicipal ulcerated mercifulness vicinity.

### LESSON V.

**C**alcine deceive conceit conceal concern decide  
conceive concert concede deceit incite nigene  
receipt perceive receive secede recess precede re-  
cede recite capacitate celebrated conveyancer  
deceivable artificer capacity decemvirate dedu-  
cible dilucidate elucidate facilitate anticipate au-  
dacity bucephalus celestial conception decennial  
diocesan emacerate facility ferocity incertitude.

### LESSON VI.

**I**ncarcerate opacity perceivable precipitant re-  
ceivable tenacity velocity vociferous felicitate  
incessant lucidity officinal socialism conceivable  
perceptible precipitate receptacle reciprocal vo-  
racity

ragity vicinity voracity incestuous medicinal pa-  
ciferous perception reception triennial verticity  
vivacity invincible grocer chancery ancestors an-  
tecedent exceed intercept decide decipher.

*When cc stand together in a word immediately be-  
fore c or i, the first is sounded as k, the other  
as i.*

## LESSON.

**S**uccinct accelerate accent accept acceptation  
access accessible accession accessory acces-  
sible accident accidental inaccessible successful  
succinct succeed success flaccid eccentric accen-  
sion successor successfully succinctly.

*In the following words cks and & sound as k.*

## LESSON.

**M**ocks bricks ducks rocks necks sticks de-  
struction unction concoction extraction  
perfection prediction compunction complection  
reflection connection crucifixion deflection.  
*Alfa k sounds as k in monosyllables, when a  
diphthong precedes, as, books looks beaks  
speaks breaks; but & keeps its natural sound at  
the end of words, as, act collect subject project  
contract defect abstract.*

*When we pronounce the sound of te at the end of  
words, we generally write ce.*

## LESSON.

**A**tendance apprentice affiance accomplice  
compliance commence assurance appearance  
allowance advertence adherence advance alliance  
annoyance

annoyance avoidance coherence condolence con-  
tingence desforce encumbrance existence im-  
portance imprudence enforce insurance absence  
redundance renaissance subsistence concordance  
contrivance defence dependence disgrace efful-  
gence entice induce injustice interstice obser-  
vance \* remittance repentance concurrence con-  
nivance.

## LESSON II.

**C**onveyance defiance disturbance importance  
indulgence obeisance occurrence purveyance  
remonstrance transcendence choice fence greece  
misco-pence prince since spruce vice brace fierce  
ice chalice absence cadence bongrace commerce  
mince piece race slice thence voice fleece juice  
nice pierce rice sluice tierce whence credence di-  
stance invoice justice licence matrice novice pa-  
lace complice entrance finance furnace grievance  
menace.

## LESSON III.

**N**uisance province produce dace lace flounce  
place once scarce trace dance coppice crevice  
offence jaundice lattice pinnace penance presence  
prudence durance evince guidance instance juice  
lettice malice notice pittance silence semblance  
surface force lance ounce place sauce space trice  
chace face glance mace pace science sentence  
solace vengeance usance iddance sequence sol-  
stice terrace verjuice service substance voidance.

*N. B.* *ance* and *ence* have nearly a like sound, when wrote  
at the end of words of two or more syllables, therefore the  
scholar must carefully observe, where to write one, and where  
the other, which he may easily do, as the words are collected  
together.

## LESSON

## LESSON IV.

**A**bstinence arrogance benefice cockatrice cognifance avarice circumstance confidence confluence continence deference eminence excellence exigence flatulence grievance impotence congruence consonance countenance diffidence difsonance elegance incidence impudence indigence conscience dalliance diligence maintenance eloquence evidence furtherance ignorance influence ordinance pertinence prejudice prevalence negligence.

## LESSON V.

**P**atience pestilence precipice opulence populace precedence preference providence quintessence recompence temperance vehemence radiance reference resonance purtenance reverence sustenance virulence utterance advance conduce defence advice convince denounce apace deduce divorce caduce deface efface embrace reduce romance entice induce produce rejoice evince.

## LESSON VI.

**I**nforce renounce perforce pronounce traduce grimace resource appurtenance benevolence blandiloquence convenience impenitence intelligence malevolence occurrence grandiloquence indifference intemperance protuberance transperence luxuriance omnipotence inconvenience inconstitence candace.

*When the soft sound of c is pronounced after r, we write s.*

## LESSON I.

**A**bsterse adverse asperse averse burse coarse concourse converse course curse disburse discourse

course disperse diverse hearse horse traverse-im-  
merse verbe worse nurse recourse remorse reverse  
farle terley, *except only scarce pierce force farce*  
amerce divorce ferce source.

## LESSON II.

**W**E write s after the diphthong ou, as alehouse  
almshouse louse mouse souse rouse douse;  
and so is always wrote at the end of the following  
words, abase abstruse apocalypic base cease cerule  
colosse compromise condense convulse crease de-  
base decease decrease dense disease disfranchise  
dispense eclipse elapse embale expanse false glimpse  
globose goose grease treatise suspense tens im-  
burse immense incense increase.

## LESSON III.

**I**ntense worse jocose geese lease morise nonsense  
obtuse promise propense purchase purpose re-  
cluse recompense relapse release repulse response  
expulse incense enchale.

*But when we pronounce the sound of ze, at the end  
of words, we write se, except only a few words to  
be found in these lessons, where z is wrote, and in  
sacrifice, suffice, where c sounds as z.*

## LESSON I.

**A**crease acetose actuose advertise amise anhelose  
animose appeale tyrannise applause appraise  
aquose arenose arise touse arouse browse calculose  
tarouse catechise chastise cheest chose choose dis-  
cumcise clause cleanse compose concise confuse  
counterpoise crinose cruise demise depose despise  
devise diffuse disclose disguise those wise tease  
gnuse.

## LESSON

## LESSON II.

**D**isplease dispose dispraise disuse ease enclose  
 spouse suffice surprise epitomise equipoise  
 those esponse eternalise excise exercise exorcise  
 fuse hose womanise impose merchandise metho-  
 dise misuse modernise supervise noise noise oleose  
 surmise operose oppose patronise pause pease in-  
 fuse peruse nose pose suppose practise infuse muse  
 praise precise premise presuppose primrose pro-  
 fuse propose prose raise rase recognise refuse re-  
 pose revise rinse rise unhouse rose rouse regose.

*When we have the sound of sy at the end of words,  
 we write cy.*

## LESSON I.

**F**ancy agency ardency clemency curacy decency  
 fragrancency currency fervency fluency fulgency  
 constancy crucify fragrancency fallacy infancy no-  
 mancy piracy papacy policy prelacy primacy pri-  
 vacy legacy pharmacy pungency tendency regency  
 vacancy capnomancy competency celibacy corporu-  
 lency contumacy delicacy obstinacy indolency fo-  
 culency excellency efficacy protestancy eminency  
 petulancy presidency radiancy vehemency elegan-  
 cy exigency optimacy.

## LESSON II.

**A**dvertency confederacy dependency emergen-  
 cy conspiracy democracy indecency lieute-  
 nancy recurrency inclemency malignancy oppo-  
 nency redundancy ecstasy inconstancy insolency  
 intendency recumbency conveniency extravagancy  
 inconstancy episcopacy impenitency incogitancy  
 incontency extravagancy inconstancy episcopacy  
 impenitency incogitancy incontency alcegeo-  
 mancy inadvertency illegitimacy excrefcency scio-  
 mancy indolency oscitancy remiofcency, except  
 any

only controversy courtesy daisy busy epilepsy fan-  
rally flimsy graspy heresy lousy jealousy leprosy  
poesy queasy rosy tipsy easy.

Some farther observations with regard to  
true spelling and pronouncing.

*The consonant r frequently lengthens and roughens  
the immediately foregoing vowel, but it has not  
that effect at the end of a word.*

## LESSON.

**P**ork porch effort afford ornament order spar  
part art smart form morn barge charge large  
arms charms care guard garter arbour bird dirt  
first fir port sort sword word lord lard mare care  
world worship dark worth quart cord forge gord  
forlorn exhort purport born torn cord frosty  
transport storm worm enforce forty scarce farce  
importance store wroth from; and sometimes r  
has the same effect on a diphthong, even at the end  
of a word, as oar bear door roar swear forbear  
hoard hoary their impair.

*When nouns substantives, having more than one syl-  
able, terminate with age; the a always sounds as  
i, but in verbs a is generally lengthened by a final.*

## LESSON I.

**F**orage image quarterage baggage bondage da-  
mage homage manage lineage steerage savage  
passage vintage poundage village pillage u-  
sage voyage umbrage suffrage advantage assem-  
blage message affuage mintage appendage bandage  
headage fruitage vicinage plumage heritage her-  
mitage selvage cordage foliage herbage savage ad-  
vantage

vantage preface engage courage affuage; and a is not founded in carriage marriage parliament pharaoh diamond Isaac Balaam;—i is not founded in medicine salisbury;—i is founded as ee in oblige machine magazine.

## LESSON II.

**O** is not founded in words of two or more syllables ending in ous, as righteous, &c.;—u is founded as e in bury burial, and as i in busy business; it is not founded when g immediately precedes and a vowel follows it, as, guilt guard guess guidance guild guile guinea guise, &c.;—d is silent in handsome ribband handkerchief;—ed is shortened into t in burned burnt, blessed blest, passed past;—g sounds as dg in imagine imagination imaginable imaginary;—when a liquid ends a word of more than one syllable, and a diphthong immediately precedes, one of the vowels are generally silent, as fountain mountain captain colour favour behaviour, &c.

When words terminate in ure, the u commonly sounds as eu rapidly pronounced.

## LESSON.

**F**uture nature creature venture vesture mixture nature posture scripture pasture torture venture structure conjecture conjure architecture adventure feature gesture overture inclosure jointure juncture leisure manufacture treasure procedure gesture superstructure tenure tincture rapture rapture pressure injure lecture pleasure fracture conjure gesture procedure measure leisure.

*Q* always

*Q* always takes u after it, and in that position they sound as kw.

## LESSON.

**Q**uack quality qualm quaintly qualify quarto  
quash quint quib quinquennial quinquage-  
sima queen queer question quiescence quittance  
quoth quirk quoin quip quotidian quivered quin-  
fy quiddity quibble quiver qualmish quaff.

The diphthongs are of two kinds, viz. proper and improper: in a proper diphthong, both the vowels are sounded; in an improper only one is sounded. The triphthongs are eau, ieu, iew, as beauty lieutenant view purlieu.

*The common sounds of the diphthongs are as follow.*

## LESSON.

**F**A, ee, ie, sound as e long, peach pea deal sea  
beef deer field belief.

Ei and ey sound as a long, weight vein prey.

Oi and oy sound as in loin, and vary not, except only in tortoise porpoise, where oi sounds short i.

Eu and ew sound as in feud newness brew.

Oo sounds as w, cuckoo cool fool.

Au and aw sound as in caught lawn.

Ou and ow sound as in pound powder.

Ow at the end of words sounds o long, as know sparrow below.

Oa sounds as o long, toast goat.

*Besides*

*Besides these ordinary sounds of the diphthongs, there are several irregulars, which may be learnt by the following examples.*

## LESSON I.

**C**aptain fountain gauge aunt bread beer heart  
earnest treasure weather feather pearl pea-  
sant pleasure seize canaan pharaoh their people  
leopard ready eunuch chimney key bounteous  
build recruit gorgeous eye ties pies friend fruit  
blood floor soul perceive sought should touch  
brow knowledge assuage quart guard ewe quest  
request fruit guile build enquiry.

## LESSON II.

**L**anguid quote liquor quail lacquey buoy  
lenceas chilblain villain bereave realm de-  
ceive surfeit portmanteau beau heroes guard  
languor buy soliloquy buoyant either neigh beau-  
feist beautiful sewing court sought pound could  
vigorous flow require yearn.

*Examples wherein all and every of the diphthongs occur in connected language.*

## LESSON I.

**W**isdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and  
all her paths are peace.—When it goeth  
well with the righteous, the city rejoiceth: and  
when the wicked perish, there is shouting.—Coun-  
sel in the heart of man is like deep water; but  
a man of understanding will draw it out.—A  
wound and dishonour shall he get; and his reproach  
shall not be wiped away.—For jealousy is the rage  
of a man: therefore he will not spare in the day  
of vengeance.—He will not regard any ransom,  
neither will he rest content, though thou givest  
many gifts.—Buy the truth, and sell it not.—Who

G

hath

bath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixt wine.

## LESSON II.

**L**ook not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup.—Being crafty, I caught you with guile.—Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail?—Who hath divided the water course, for the overflowing of water? or a way for the lightning of thunder; to cause it to rain on the earth where no man is, on the wilderness wherein there is no man?—None is so fierce that dare stir him up; who then is able to stand before me?—Whatsoever is under the whole heaven is mine.—I will not conceal his parts, nor his power, nor his comely proportion.—Who can come to him with his double bridle?—Who can open the doors of his face? his teeth are terrible round about.—By his neefings a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning.

## LESSON III.

**W**hen he raiseth up himself, the mighty are afraid: by reason of breakings they purify themselves. He esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood.—The arrow cannot make him flee: darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the shaking of a spear. He maketh the deep to boil like a pot: he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment. He maketh a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary. Upon earth there is not his like, who is made without fear. Which forsaketh the guide of her youth, and forgetteth the covenant of her God.—He shall not see the rivers, the floods, the brooks of honey

honey and butter. — And when the king came to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding-garment. — And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save his people from their sins.

#### LESSON IV.

**F**OR they fled from the swords, from the drawn sword, and from the bent bow, and from the grievousness of war. — And when he came home, he called together his friends and neighbours, saying unto them, *Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost.* — Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he cast into the sea: his chosen captains also are drowned in the red sea. — In the greatness of thine excellency, thou hast overthrown them that rose up against thee. — All the inhabitants of Canaan shall melt away, fear and dread shall fall upon them: by the greatness of thine arm, they shall be still as a stone.

#### LESSON V.

**U**Ntil the day break, and the shadow flee away, turn, my beloved, and be thou like a roe, or a young hart upon the mountains of Bether. — I charge you, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, by the roes, and by the hinds of the field, that ye stir not up, nor awake my love till he please. — And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons. — And he said, Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet: for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. — How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, O prince's daughter! the joints of thy thighs are like jewels, the work of the hands of a cunning workman. — And they delivered the king's commission to the king's servants.

nants.—He exposed it to public view.—He was a conceited beau.—Adieu to all vain amusements.

*A collection of Names singular and plural.*

LESSON I.

**H**Orse horses, city cities, town towns, mountain mountains, river rivers, country countries, tree trees, hand hands, fox foxes, page pages, prince princes, ox oxen, woman women, brother brethren or brothers, man men, child children, louse lice, mouse mice, goose geese, foot feet, tooth teeth, penny pence, calf calves, sheaf sheaves, half halves, knife knives, self selves, wolf wolves, thief thieves, life lives, staff staves, muff muffs, skiff skiffs, path paths, house houses, &c.

LESSON II.

**S**ome names have no singular number, as bowels bellows breeches cresses goods news tidings entrails shears annals ashes lungs tongs snuffers bellows wages; and some which have no plural, as justice goodness wickedness indolence idleness injustice wisdom knowledge sage rue parsley wax pitch glue wheat rye barley meal pepper ginger mace air blood choler beer ale sweat urine rosin probity modesty bashfulness candour contempt paleness fame offspring hunger people rust soot wool dust.

*A collection of Names Male and Female.*

LESSON I.

**P**rophet prophetess, marquis marchioness, shepherd shepherdess, tutor tutress, viscount viscountess, abbot abbess, master mistress, mayor mayoreess, prince princess, actor actress, baron baroness, count countess, prior prioress, poet

poet poetess, deacon deaconess, duke duchess,  
 heir heiress, elector electress, emperor empress,  
 governor governess, heir heiress, sultan sultaneß,  
 adulterer adulteress, hunter huntress, executor  
 executrix.

## LESSON II.

Cock hen, bull cow, he-goat she-goat, dog  
 bitch, horse mare, man maid, ram ewe,  
 wizard witch, boar sow, boy girl, father mother,  
 gander goose, he she, son daughter, stag hind,  
 whoremonger whore, uncle aunt, bridegroom  
 bride, brother sister, king queen, nephew niece,  
 rake silt, sroven slut, steer heifer, knight dame,  
 drake duck, monk nun, lord lady, widower wi-  
 dow, milter spawner.

As there are several observations in this book,  
 which children cannot clearly understand, till  
 they are acquainted with the parts of speech; I  
 shall here lay down easy rules and familiar exam-  
 ples, that they may know them.

### *Rules to know the Parts of Speech.*

**A**n article is a part of speech set before nouns,  
 to fix the extent of their signification.

All the articles in English are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

*A* is used before names that begin with a con-  
 sonant, and point out one single thing of the kind,  
 in other respects indeterminate; but if the name  
 begins with a vowel, or silent *h*, then *an* is used, as  
 an apple, an eye, an hour. — When *h* is sounded,  
*a* is only used, as a hand, a hare. *The* determines  
 what particular thing is meant, and is wrote be-  
 fore either singular or plural number, or before  
 words that begin with either vowel or consonant.

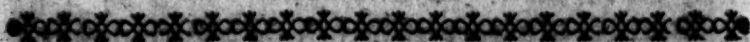
as the man the men, the horse the horses, the thunder.

Articles are never put before pronouns.

The following do not admit of *a* or *an* before them, viz. pronouns, particular names of virtues, vices; as, purity, temperance, meekness, patience, charity, justice. All plural names, as days, ways, foxes, &c. All names of metals tools, &c. that do not admit of the singular number, and those that do not admit of the plural, as, scissors, ashes, silver, gold, spinage, clay, wind, &c.; but names of animals that are the same in both numbers, admit of *a* before them, to distinguish the singular from the plural, as sheep a sheep, swine a swine, &c.

### *Of the Substantive.*

**T**HE substantive, or noun, is the name of any thing we can see, feel, hear, smell, taste, or have any notion of, and may have the articles *a*, *an*, or *the* before it, or some known quality, as bad, good, great, &c. thus, good man, bad boy, a horse, an herb, the great stone.



### *Of the Adjective, or Adnoun.*

**T**HE adjective is joined to the noun, to express the nature, manner, sort, or quality of it; and hath no determinate sense with *a*, *an*, or *the* before it, but requires a substantive, or the word thing after it; and admits of degrees of comparison, as, a good boy, better woman, best things.

There

There are three degrees of comparison,

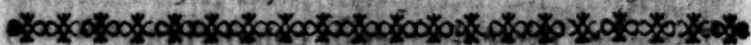
<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Comparative,</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
much	more	most
late	later	last
wise	wiser	wisest
long	longer	longest
near	nearer	nearest
little	less	least
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
tall	taller	tallest
hard	harder	hardest
excellent	more excellent	most excellent
benevolent	more benevolent	most benevolent
commendable	more commendable	most commendable
• white.	whiter.	whitest.

*Examples of the article Substantive and Adjective.*

## LESSON I.

*A Precious stone;—a beautiful horse;—a wise man;—a pleasant sound;—an honest man;—an honourable employ;—a bound and a hare;—an hour and a minute;—a horizontal dial;—a tender constitution;—the wisdom of Solomon;—the way of the righteous;—a fine genius;—a wicked man;—an acute pain;—an early riser;—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;—an eagle and a crow;—a king and an ambassador;—a salmon, an eel, and a haddock;—an affectionate husband;—a loving father;—an apple and a pear;—an eye, an ear, a hand, and a toe;—the days of old;—the city of London.*

• The positive simply expresses the quality, the comparative raises it, and the superlative advances it to the greatest height possible.



### *Of Pronouns.*

**P**ronouns are used instead of nouns, to prevent tautology, and are of five sorts, *viz.*

1. Personal, I, thou, he, she, it.
2. Possessive, as, my, mine, thy, thine, his, her, hers, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs, whose, whosoever, ones, others, anothers.
3. Relative and interrogative, as, what, which, who, whom, whose; this and that, when a question is asked, are interrogatives.
4. Demonstrative, this, that, which, what.
5. Pronouns are of the first, second, or third person, and of the singular or plural number.

The first is the person speaking, as, I John, take thee, Jean.

The second is the person or thing spoken to, as, Thou, Thomas, art a diligent boy.

The third is always the person or thing spoken of, as, Thomas is a learned man.

Pronouns are said to have two states, *viz.* the foregoing and following; because the foregoing state is placed before, and the other follows the verb possessive. Pronouns are said to be of the genitive case, because they denote possession.

#### *Foregoing state.*

I  
we  
thou  
you  
ye  
he  
she  
they  
who.

#### *Following state.*

me  
us  
thee  
you  
you  
him  
her  
them  
whom.

The

The following are distinguished by their kind,

Male.		Female.		Neuter.
he	}	she	}	it
his		hers		its
himself.		herself.		itself.

These following have singular and plural numbers.

Singular.		Plural.
that	}	those
this		these
myself		ourselves
thyself		yourselves
himself.		themselves.

Examples of all the Pronouns.

## LESSON I.

**M**y beloved is *mine*, and *I* am *his*: *he* feedeth among the lilies.

Then Joseph could not refrain *himself* before all *them* that stood by *him*.

And behold *your* eyes see, and the eyes of *your* brother Benjamin, that it is *my* mouth that speaketh unto *you*.—So *he* sent *his* brethren away, and *they* departed: and *he* said unto *them*, See that ye fall not out by the way.

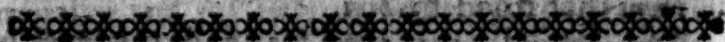
*Thy* cheeks are comely with rows of jewels; *thy* neck with chains of gold. *My* mother's children were angry with *me*: *they* made *me* the keeper of the vineyards; but *mine* own vineyard have *I* not kept.

## LESSON II.

**T**AKE us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines, for *our* vines have tender grapes.—The

—The watchmen that go about the city found me, to whom I said, Saw ye him whom my soul loveth.—Thou hast ravished my heart, my sister, my spouse; thou hast ravished my heart with one of thine eyes, with one chain of thy neck.—Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.—If a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned.—And behold there met him a woman, with the attire of an harlot, and subtle of heart. She is loud and stubborn: her feet abide not in her house.—Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have used deceit. The poison of asps is under their lips: whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness.—This is the day which God hath made, let us rejoice and be glad in it.

*This is that Moses who said unto the children of Israel, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me, him shall ye hear.—Our rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges.*



### Of Verbs.

**A** Verb is a word that signifies the acting or being of a person, place, or thing; and is the principal word in a sentence; therefore, whatever word, with a noun, or pronoun, placed before it, makes full sense, or a sentence, is a verb, as, I walk, John runs, he sits, Jesus wept, it snows, it sleeps, &c. They may also be known by the word *to* going before them.

The verb that signifies only *being* is neuter, as, I am, he is.—Verbs that signify *doing* are active, as, I love, I hate, I speak the word, I wrote the letter.

*A collection of Verbs.*

<b>C</b> onclude, to end or finish	<b>M</b> end, to alter for the better
<b>D</b> ecant, to pour off gently	<b>M</b> ispend, to consume to no purpose
<b>B</b> ewail, to grieve	<b>N</b> ominate, to entitle, to appoint
<b>B</b> esiege, to attack a place	<b>O</b> bserve, to be attentive, to look at, regard, &c.
<b>A</b> nnex, to unite with	<b>P</b> ry, to look curiously, or impertinently
<b>A</b> ssess, to rate or tax	<b>C</b> ovet, to desire unlawfully
<b>A</b> ddict, to give up one's self to a thing	<b>C</b> urb, to check, to restrain
<b>C</b> obble, to mend clumsily	<b>D</b> istrust, to suspect, to be diffident
<b>D</b> etain, to stop, keep in custody	<b>E</b> nclose, to surround
<b>F</b> rustrate, to disappoint, make void	<b>E</b> mit, to dart forth rays
<b>I</b> mitate, to resemble, counterfeit	<b>E</b> nchant, to bewitch
<b>I</b> ncur, to become liable to punishment	<b>E</b> vacuate, to pour out, to discharge
<b>I</b> njure, to hurt unjustly, deprive of right.	<b>F</b> url, to bind up a sail
<b>I</b> nstruct, to communicate knowledge.	<b>F</b> ortify, to strengthen
<b>L</b> ament, to grieve, bemoan	<b>G</b> ender, to produce the same kind
	<b>G</b> overn, to rule, direct, keep in awe.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Of Participles.*

**P**articiples are derived from verbs, and partake of the nature of qualities; and as verbs they are of two kinds, viz. the active ending in *ing*, and the passive ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as, beheld, beaten, spoken, spilt, bitten.

LESSON

## LESSON.

**A**ND while they beheld, a cloud received him out of their sight.

Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep.

Once have I sworn by my holiness, that I will not lie unto Jacob.

And there stood no man with him while Joseph made himself known unto his brethren.—*Thou art troubled about many things.*—But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed.—And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus Christ.—And he turned himself about from them, and wept; and he turned to them again, and communed with them.

## Of the Adverb.

**A**N adverb is a particle, joined either to a verb, to an adjective, to a participle, or to another adverb, to express the circumstances of action, or signification; as, George is a *truly* good boy, David reads *well*, Ralph is *constantly* plotting against me, Benjamin writes *very* *finely*. Adverbs generally answer to some one of these questions: When? Where? How? How much? and are of various kinds, according to the different circumstances of actions; as—of place, time, number, quantity, and those of quality, are formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*.

## LESSON I.

**F**ORWARD, backward, without, within, herein, upward, downward, towards, hither, thither, whither, any-where, some-where, else where, no-where, every-where, there, here, where, hence, whence, thence, above, below, whithersoever, now, to-day, before, already, yesterday, heretofore, long since, lately, by and by, to-morrow, hereafter, henceforth, hence forward, lastly, last of all, once, twice, thrice, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, &c. how much, how great, enough, sufficient, somewhat, something, nothing, well, ill, yes, perhaps, no, not, to wit, apart, together, lo, behold, whether, how, wherefore, why: most words that end in *ly* are adverbs, as, generally, presently, instantly, finally.

## LESSON II.

**A**ND Hezekiah rejoiced, and all the people, that God had prepared the people, for the thing was done *suddenly*.—From *henceforth* ye shall catch men: I will follow thee *whithersoever* thou goest.—*Now* is the accepted time, *now* is the day of salvation.—Alas! *how often* do men pervert the *most* excellent talents to the worst of purposes.—The boy has wrote *enough*.—Bad boys are *frequently* caught in bad actions.—Is your father *well*?—Is your brother *ill*?—They came *yesterday*. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought *forth*.—He went *abroad*. Every good gift is from *above*.—*Ever* learning, and *never* able to come to the knowledge of the truth.

Of Prepositions.

**P**repositions are joined to other parts of speech, to shew their relation or reference to one another; and will admit of the personal pronouns, me, us, thee, you, him, her, it, after them.

L E S S O N.

**W**E were pressed *above* strength.—Is he *within* doors?—When we were *without* strength.—As the apple-tree *among* the trees of the wood, so is my beloved *among* the sons.—The seven lamps shall give light over *against* the candlestick.—*Old Test.*—They go *about* the city.—He was *at* home.—He put a vail *over* his face.—He lives *in* Newcastle.—A bushel *of* corn.—He was *between* Westoe and Shields.—They burst *through* the door.—They were cruising *along* shore.—Neither *is* it *beyond* the sea, that thou shouldst say, Who shall go *over* the sea *for* us, and bring it *unto* us?—It was found *below* the table.—He ran *round* the market place.—Is he gone *into* the church?—There is no new thing *under* the sun.—He came out *of* Shields in the morning at four o'clock, and he went *through* Newcastle; before eleven he arrived *at* Durham; *from* thence he went to Stockton, where he met *with* a vessel *under* sail for Holland.

Of Conjunctions.

**C**onjunctions join sentences together, and are either expressed or understood, as, and, also,

also, both, as well, likewise, neither, but, except, save, yet, notwithstanding, if, provided, unless, though, although, either, or, for, because, therefore, wherefore, as.

## LESSON.

**H**E set before us both milk, cheese, and butter; but neither fish nor flesh.—Thy name is as ointment poured forth, therefore do the virgins love thee.—He goeth as an ox to the slaughter, and as a fool to the correction of the stocks.—Neither boys nor girls behaved well.—If ye love me, ye would love my Father also.—As my Father hath loved me, so love I you.

### Of Interjections.

**T**HEY express the sudden transports of the mind, such as, excessive joy, grief, wonder, praise, aversion, &c. as, hey! alas! woe me! O brave! tush! &c.

*A collection of words, that may be different parts of speech, according as they are applied.*

*Note, v. stands for verb; a. for adjective; s. for substantive; con. for conjunction; ad. for adverb; pre. for preposition; in. for interjection.*

**A**bstract, s. a compendium, or abridgment

Abstract, v. to reduce to fewer words, to

take one thing from another.

Abuse, v. to affront, to treat rudely.

- Abuse, f.* improper use of a thing  
*Balk, v.* to disappoint  
*Balk, f.* a large beam, a disappointment  
*Bare, a.* naked, plain, simple, destitute  
*Bare, v.* to make bare  
*Bite, v.* to divide with the teeth, to cheat  
*Bite, f.* a wound with the teeth, a fraud  
*Blank, f.* an unwritten space, no prize  
*Blank, a.* confused, unwritten, dejected  
*Blind, a.* without sight, ignorant  
*Blind, v.* to deprive of sight  
*Blind, f.* what intercepts the light, a false pretence  
*Blister, f.* swelling of the skin  
*Blister, v.* to raise blisters  
*Board, v.* to enter a ship  
*Board, v.* by force, to cover with boards, to diet at a house  
*Board, f.* a piece of thin timber, diet, &c.  
*Bound, f.* a restraint, a leap  
*Bound, v.* to leap, or jump, to limit  
*Bound, a.* destined  
*Branch, f.* the arm of a tree, a part  
*Branch, v.* to divide into separate parts  
*Bridle, f.* for a horse, a restraint, a curb, check, &c.  
*Bridle, v.* to put on a bridle, to check, keep within bounds  
*Buckle, f.* an instrument to fasten straps, a curled lock of hair  
*Buckle, v.* to fasten with a buckle, to curl a wig, to apply, to attend  
*Bung, f.* a stopple, or cork for a cask  
*Bung, v.* to stop close  
*Bus, f.* a kiss  
*Bus, v.* to salute by kissing  
*Busy, a.* active, diligent, meddling  
*Busy, v.* to be seriously employed  
*Butt, f.* a wine vessel, a mark, an object  
*Butt, v.* to strike with the head  
*But, con.* except, yet  
*Calm, f.* repose, serenity  
*Calm, a.* undisturbed by passion, wind, &c.  
*Calm, v.* to soothe, to pacify, to appease  
*Change, v.* to give one for another, to alter  
*Change, f.* the alteration

tion of circumstances	athwart over from side to side
<i>Clean, a.</i> free from filth, innocent, chaste	<i>Curb, f.</i> for a horse, a restraint
<i>Clean, v.</i> to free from filth, guilt, or pollution	<i>Curb, v.</i> to check, to restrain
<i>Clean, ad.</i> entirely, perfectly, completely	<i>Express, a.</i> clear, plain, without ambiguity
<i>Close, f.</i> a small inclosed field	<i>Express, v.</i> to declare one's sentiments
<i>Close, v.</i> to shut, to conclude, to join	<i>Express, f.</i> a messenger, a message
<i>Compound, v.</i> to mingle, to contract	<i>Flush, v.</i> to flow with violence, to grow red
<i>Compound, f.</i> the mass of ingredients	<i>Flush, a.</i> full of vigour, fresh
<i>Compound, a.</i> opposed to simple	<i>Flush, f.</i> a blush, a violent flow
<i>Content, v.</i> to satisfy, to please, to pay demands	<i>Fly, v.</i> to shun, to move with wings, to escape
<i>Content, f.</i> satisfaction, the area or solid measure of a thing, or what it contains	<i>Fly, f.</i> a winged insect, the upper part of a jack, a light coat
<i>Content, a.</i> satisfied, easily pleased	<i>Front, f.</i> the face, the forepart, the first rank of any army
<i>Count, v.</i> to reckon, to esteem	<i>Front, v.</i> to oppose face to face, to stand opposite
<i>Count, f.</i> the number, the sum	<i>Gallop, v.</i> to ride swiftly
<i>Counsel, f.</i> advice, a pleader	<i>Gallop, f.</i> the swiftest pace of a horse
<i>Counsel, v.</i> to give advice	<i>Gash, v.</i> to cut deep
<i>Cross, f.</i> two lines intersecting	<i>Gash, f.</i> a deep wound
<i>Cross, a.</i> peevish, displeased	<i>Gasp, f.</i> a struggle for breath
<i>Cross, ad.</i> that falls	<i>Gasp, v.</i> to desire vehemently,

- mently, to struggle for breath
- Gore, v.* to stab with a weapon or horn
- Gore, f.* congealed blood, a triangular piece of cloth
- Grace, f.* the free favour of God, the effect of divine influence, beauty, elegant behaviour
- Grace, v.* to adorn, beautify, favour, set off
- Grave, f.* a hole dug for the dead
- Grave, v.* to carve on metal
- Grave, a.* solemn, serious
- Guard, v.* to watch, to defend, to secure against objections
- Guard, f.* a watch, defence, &c.
- Guide, v.* to direct, instruct, regulate
- Hail, f.* icy particles
- Hail, v.* to salute, to call to a ship's crew
- Hail! in.* all health
- Harm, f.* hurt, mischief, injury
- Harm, v.* to damage, to hurt, to injure
- Harp, f.* a musical instrument
- Harp, v.* to play on the harp, to dwell on a subject
- Heel, f.* the hinder part of the foot, stocking, shoe
- Heel, v.* to lean on one side
- Hide, v.* to conceal from sight or knowledge
- Hide, f.* the skin of a beast
- Hiss, v.* to cry as a serpent, to deride, explode
- Hiss, f.* the cry of a serpent, a censure
- Hollow, a.* scooped out, deceitful
- Hollow, f.* an empty space in the inside
- Hollow, v.* to scoop cavities, to make a noise
- Hum, v.* to make a low noise with the lips close
- Hum, f.* a buzzing noise
- Hum, in.* a doubt
- Hush, v.* to still, to silence, to appease
- Hush, a.* still, without noise
- Hush, in.* be silent
- Project, v.* to scheme, contrive, shoot forward
- Project, f.* a scheme or contrivance
- Range, v.* to place in order, to rove about
- Range, f.* a rank, a ramble, the path of a bullet
- Rear,*

*Rear, f.* the hinder troop, the last line of a fleet

*Rear, a.* half-roasted

*Rear, v.* to build up or raise, to educate or instruct

*Reason, f.* a faculty, the final cause, principle, right, just

*Reason, v.* to examine by rules of reason

*Rival, f.* who endeavours to surpass another

*Rival, v.* to endeavour to equal or excel

*Rush, f.* a marshy plant, a violent course

*Rush, v.* to move violently and unexpectedly

*Smooth, a.* soothing, plain, well polished

*Smooth, v.* to flatter, to plain, to polish

*Set, v.* to place, to plant, to fix a price

*Set, f.* a number of things which form a whole

*Sham, v.* to pretend, to cheat, to deceive

*Sham, a.* false, counterfeit, pretended

*Sham, f.* a fraud, a trick, a false appearance

*Side, f.* the rib-part, a party, the margin

*Side, v.* to join with, to

be of like sentiments

*Side, a.* in an oblique manner

*Silence, f.* stillness

*Silence, v.* to make silent

*Silence, in.* commanding silence

*Smart, f.* a quick lively pain, active, witty

*Smart, v.* to feel sharp pain

*Smart, a.* quick, active

*Sneer, v.* to praise jeeringly, to shew contempt

*Sneer, f.* ironical praise, contemptuous ridicule

*Sore, a.* painful when touched

*Sore, f.* a tender painful part

*Spare, v.* to use frugally, to shew mercy, to allow

*Spare, a.* lean, scanty, frugal

*Still, v.* to stop motion, to make silent

*Still, a.* without noise or motion, quiet

*Still, ad.* to this time, continually

*Still, f.* a chymical vessel for extracting spirits

*Sublime, a.* elevated thought or stile

*Sublime, f.* the grand lofty stile

*Tender, v.* to offer to present for acceptance

*Tender,*

*Tender, a.* delicate, easily impressed

*Tender, f.* an offer of payment, a waiter

*Till, f.* a shop, drawer, or money-box

*Till, v.* to plow or manure ground

*Till, con.* to the time or degree

*Triumph, f.* joy for victory

*Triumph, v.* to celebrate a victory

*Void, a.* of no force, empty, set aside

*Void, v.* to evacuate by vomit or wind

*Void, f.* an empty space

*Well, f.* a spring, a fountain, a cavity

*Well, a.* in good health, happy, proper

*Well, ad.* properly, suitably, satisfactorily.

*From Locke on Education.*

**C**AN there be any thing more ridiculous, than that a father should waste his own money, and his son's time, in setting him to learn the Roman language, when at the same time, he designs him for a trade; wherein, he having no use for Latin, fails not to forget the little which he brought from school, and which it is ten to one he abhors for the ill usage it procured him? Could it be believed, unless we had every where amongst us examples of it, that a child should be forced to learn the rudiments of a language which he is never to use in the course of life that he is designed to, and neglect all the while the writing a good hand, and casting accounts, which are of great advantage in all conditions of life, and to most trades indispensibly necessary? But though the qualifications requisite to trade and commerce, and the business of this world, are seldom or never to be had at grammar-schools, yet thither not only gentlemen send their younger sons, intended for trades, but even tradesmen and

and farmers fail not to send their children, though they have neither intention nor ability to make them scholars ! If you ask them, why they do this ? They think it as strange a question, as if you should ask them, why they go to church ? Custom serves for reason ; and has, to those who take it for reason, so consecrated this method, that it is almost religiously observed by them ; and they stick to it, as if their children had scarce an orthodox education, unless they have learned Lilly's grammar. (Nevertheless), I think (it must be granted) that if a gentleman (and much more a tradesman) be to study any language, it ought to be that of his own country ; that he may understand the language which he has constant use of, with the utmost accuracy.

*From Hervey's Theron and Aspasia.*

## LESSON I.

**A**S there are tremulous concussions impressed upon the air, discernible only by the instruments of hearing ; there are also odoriferous particles which are perceivable only by the smell. — The nostrils are wide at the bottom, that large quantity of effluvia may enter ; narrow at the top, that, when entered, they may close their ranks, and act with greater vigour. — Fine beyond all imagination are the steams which exhale from fetid or fragrant bodies. The very best microscopes, which discover thousands of animalcules in a drop of putrified water, cannot bring one individual, among all these evanescent legions, to our sight. — They sail in numberless squadrons, close to our eyes, close by our ears ; yet so amazingly attenuated, that they elude the search of both. Nevertheless, so judiciously are the olfactory nets laid, and so artfully their meshes sized, that they catch these vanishing fugitives. They catch

catch the roaming perfumes; which fly off from the opening honeyfuckle, and take in the stationed sweets; which hover round the expanded rose. They imbibe all the balmy fragrance of spring, all the aromatic exhalations of autumn, and enable us to banquet even on the invisible dainties of nature.—Furnished with these organs,

————— Not a breeze  
Flies o'er the meadow, not a cloud imbibes  
The setting sun's effulgence, not a strain  
From all the tenants of the warbling shade  
Ascends, but whence our senses can partake  
Fresh pleasure. —————

## LESSON II.

**A**Nother capacity for frequent pleasure, our bountiful Creator has bestowed, in granting us the powers of taste. By means of which the food which supports our bodies feeds our palate: first treats us with a pleasing regale; then distributes its beneficial recruits.—The razor, whetted with oil, becomes more exquisitely keen.—The saliva, flowing upon the tongue, and moistening its nerves; quickens them in the liveliest acts of sensation.—This sense is circumstanced in a manner peculiarly benign and wise; so as to be a standing, though silent, plea for temperance. Without recurring to the vengeance of God, or the terrors of eternal judgment, it is a powerful dissuasive from irregular and excessive indulgences. Because the exercise of sobriety sets the finest edge on its faculties; and adds the most poignant relish to its enjoyments. Whereas riot and voluptuousness pall the appetite, blunt its sensibility; and render the gratifications extremely languid, if not perfectly insipid.—The sight, the smell, the taste, are not only so many sources of delight, but a joint security to our health. They are the vigi-

lant

lant and accurate inspectors, which examine our food, and inquire into its properties, whether it be pleasant or disagreeable, wholesome or noxious. For the discharge of this office, they are excellently qualified and most commodiously situate. So that nothing can gain admission through the mouth, till it has undergone the scrutiny, and obtained the passport of them all.

### LESSON III.

**G**OD of all worlds! source and supreme of things!

From whom all life, from whom duration springs?  
Intense, O! let me for thy glory burn,  
Nor fruitless view the days and months return.  
Give me with wonder at thy works to glow,  
To grasp thy vision, and thy truths to know;  
O'er time's tempestuous sea to reach thy shore;  
And live and sing where time shall be no more.



### 13th CHAPTER, *first Corinthians.*

1. **T**Hough I speak with the tongues of men, and of angels, and have not charity, I am become a sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

2. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

3. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

4. Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up;

5. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not

not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil,

6. Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth :

7. Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

8. Charity never faileth : but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail ; whether there be tongues, they shall cease ; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away.

9. For we know in part, and we prophecy in part.

10. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.

11. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child : but when I became a man, I put away childish things.

12. For now we see through a glass, darkly ; but then face to face : now I know in part ; but then shall I know even as also I am known.

13. And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three ; but the greatest of these is charity.

When we pronounce the hard sound of c before e, i, y, we always write k\*.

## LESSON.

**K**Ept kernel kill arkendale bicker token cake  
casker brokerage bucket canker cloke con-  
voke dukedom fluke ezeiel drunkenness skin  
forsaken kinsman keep kedgo key inkindle  
hawker king kell keel kettle keckle ketch kern

\* k is never wrote before a, o, u, l, r, except in some scripture-  
names, as, Habakkuk ; and after l, as, alkalizate, alkalisation.

kidney

kidney kilderkin kindly kitten kindred kitchen  
kils masker marky pocket rockiness sick skeleton  
skellet skilful skiff sparkish turkey wakefield wa-  
kenwalker lucky skirmish skipsey.

*k* is placed before *n* at the beginning of some words,  
and sometimes distinguishes words from others  
that have the same sound, as knight by honour,  
night the evening, &c. *k* is also used at the end of  
words of one syllable after *c*; but two consonants  
must not be placed immediately before it, as  
drihk, not drinck: and if two vowels are be-  
fore it, no consonant is required, as beak, not  
beack, &c.

### LESSON.

**B**ARK bleak bank rack speak black blank  
block book brack brisk buck bulk cank cask  
brisk brick check chick clink cock clock dock  
clark cook croak creak disk drunk dark mark  
crack silk flak knack knaggy knave knead  
knitter knot know look luck blink.

*k* is also used in words derived from these.

### LESSON.

**B**ankrupt bethink barker briskly buckram  
darkness fretwork hooked hackney pen-  
knife sparkling sparkish unhook ticklish thankful  
weakly sickly quickly sackbut sickness slackness  
trickle thickness darkness unmask unknown  
obelisk.

*At the end of words of more than one syllable, k is  
not wrote after c.*

### LESSON I.

**E**PIC arithmetic logic music physic politic  
prolific panegyric domestic critic gigantic  
I characteristic

characteristic catholic heretic lunatic domestic  
 fantastic mechanic laconic public rhetoric ro-  
 mantic systematic authentic academic philosophic  
 fantastic topic heroic dramatic pathetic aquatic  
 eucharistic fanatic lethargic hectic balsamic ec-  
 centric ecclesiastic rubric majestic angelic aaronic  
 intrinsic mimic mosaic pedantic teutonic,

## LESSON II.

**M**athematics frederic scholastic prophetic  
 phthysic emetic emphatic energetic ludori-  
 fic patronimic ecstatic hysterical quadratic paralytic  
 stomachic scientific ptolemaic aloetic erratic diu-  
 retic elastic caustic crostic cathartic catholic dra-  
 matic gigantic monastic baltic hectic stolid elliptic  
 olympic armoniac public arithmetic parabolic  
 theoretic lyric sympathetic.

*Of e final in the primitive part of derivative words.*

When a verb ending in *e* final is formed into an active participle, the *e* is dropped; and this is to be observed of all derivative words, if the termination begins with a vowel, except *c* or *g* immediately precede *e* final, and neither *e* nor *i* begins the termination, and then the *e* is of use to soften *c* or *g*, as, *serviceable*, *changeable*. If the termination begins with a consonant, the *e* must be wrote, except the primitive part of the word ends with *dge*, then it is often omitted \*.

## LESSON I.

**S**edgfield judgment giving exhilarating pastu-  
 rage avenging deluded introducing inconcei-  
 vable admiring prejudiced reducing vouchsafed

\* The primitive part of each word above is pronounce'd in the same manner as if the *e* were wrote. Note, The primitive part is that from which the other is derived, as from man comes manly.

convincing

convincing incitement obliging rising recriminating unprejudiced inviting widely diffused devised enumerating exercised destined absolutely introducing indulged reconciling refinement invaluable immaculately divinely likeness striking entirely desirable believing inconceivably during dedicated advisable reconciliation reconcilable.

## LESSON II.

Nothing disparagement inviting convened pleasing pleased increasing finest enlarging strangely wholesale politeness inexcusable ungrateful becoming reconciled amusement supremely purchased confined disguising refined having valuable writing undertaking coming loving creating dancing truly absolutely safely rising dining deriving moving hating dancing trifling bubbling advancement encouragement liking likely likeness waging courier wiping rating.

*When we pronounce the sound of us at the end of words, we always write us; except only in words of one syllable, and in noun-substantives.*

## LESSON.

CYprus genius surplus locinius alphonus precious aramanthus advantageous gracious meritorious serious various solicitous precious zealous religious judicious momentous spacious beautiful joyous vicarious pious ravenous ambiguous amorous arduous asparagus assiduous audacious auspicious calamitous callous capacious captions carnivorous cautious ceremonious copious courageous courteous crocus dangerous delirious abydenus adraustus agabus agestilaus albinus aha-suctus alphonus festus augustus.

*In monosyllables that end with l, the l must be doubled if a vowel immediately precedes it, but if a consonant or diphthong precedes it, write only one l, and only one l in words of more than one syllable \*.*

### LESSON.

**A**LL ball curl purll sell cell fill feel fail chilk  
consul control churl coral hurl cordial  
council counsel ball bell bill soul fool bull faith-  
ful fulfil plentiful excel crystal daffadil wall well  
weasel removal renewal refusal null mill michael  
hell mercurial metal hill skill chisel.

*i ends no English word: therefore when you have the sound of ai at the end of words, write ay; for ei at the end, write ey; for oi, write oy; and for ui, write uy.*

### LESSON.

**H**AY day may pay delay decoy attorney whey  
grey boy joy toy buy guy hackney employ  
enjoy prey coy they play pray may nay fray spray.

*u ends no English word, except thou, you, lieu, beau, and in scripture-names, as Esau, Elihu; therefore, at the end of words, when you have the sound of au, write aw; or the sound of eu, write ew; and you must not write ou at the end, but ow, which is commonly changed into the sound of o in pronouncing.*

### LESSON.

**S**AW gnaw withdraw hew knew few know how  
flow blow reflow bellow bestow snow sparrow  
tallow hallow below marrow follow billow arrow  
andrew bestrew anew curlew review hew stew

\* Note, When monosyllables that end with ll have a preposition added, both the ll's are retained, as, install unwall, &c.

CREW

crew blew maw daw draw jaw spaw law thaw  
gnaw raw taw paw throw flow low snow show  
meadow low glow know callow.

*When the sound of z is pronounced at the beginning of words, we always write z, except in some proper names beginning with x, as Xenophon, Xerxes, Xenophilus, &c.; but when pronounced in any other part, we write s, except in the following words.*

## LESSON I.

**A** Gaze aggrandize agonize baize agnize bam-  
boozle bamboozle azure authorize authori-  
zation affine apprise alcoholization alcholyze al-  
kalization alkalizate allegorize amaze amazement  
analyze apologize apostatize apostrophize apozem  
baptize bastardize bedizen bizantine blaze blazon  
brazier breezy bronze blowzy blowze buzz buz-  
zard buzzer furzy furze frouzy frieze frenzy  
freeze tizzig fitz fertilize evangelize familiarize  
eternize enterprize drizzly drizzle doze dozy do-  
ziness dozen canonize canonization canonize  
characterize civilize cognizable cognizance cra-  
zedness craziness crazy czar czarina crystalliza-  
tion crystalize.

## LESSON II.

**D** Azze diseize dizen dizzy dizziness fuzze  
gaule gaze gazette gazetteer gizzard glaze  
glazier graze grazier grizzled guzzle hazard haze  
hazy humanize huzza idolize immortalize judaize  
laxiness lizzard magazine mainprize maize mezzo-  
tinto mizmaze mixzen monopolize muzzle nozzle  
nuzzle oozy ooze organize overprize overfize  
outbrazen phiz piazza poize prize pulverization  
pulverize puzzle razor realize rebaptize ren-  
dezvous.

## LESSON III.

**R**efeizure romanize satirize scandalize scruti-  
nize sea-breeze seize secularize seizin seizure  
sensualize sizer size sizz sleazy sneeze solemnize  
solemnization spiritualize stigmatize subtilize syl-  
logize symbolize sympathize tantalize egotize  
wizard wheeze volatize volatilization unzoned  
unfrozen underprize vizar temporize topaz tuz  
tweezers villanize vizier.

*When we pronounce the sound of azm, izm, ozm, at  
the end of words, we always write s, not z.*

## LESSON.

**C**hrism ostracism chasm schism judaism sar-  
casm magnetism prism heroism witticism  
turcism cataplasm calvinism patriotism anglicism  
scepticism puritanism embolism macrocosm mi-  
crocosm skepticism.

*y is commonly wrote at the beginning and end of  
words; but very seldom in any other place, ex-  
cept in the following words: for instead of it  
we write i.*

## LESSON I.

**A**llayer alchymy analysis analytical analyze  
annoyance annoy anodyne anonymous  
antitype apocalypse apocryphal archetype asylum  
bayonet betrayer beyond gyves gymnastic gyra-  
tion greyhound grayness eyre eye etymon etymo-  
logy dysury dysentery cycle cylinder cymbal cynic  
cylindrical cynosure cypress cyprus cyst dactyle  
decayer disloyal dryads dryness dying dynasty  
hyades hydra hydraulic hydrography.

## LESSON II.

**H**ydromel hydrometer hydrometry hydrosta-  
tics hygrometer hymen hymn hyperbole  
hyperborean.

hyperborean hyphen hypochondriacal hypocrite  
hypercritical hypocrite hypostasis hysteric joyful  
joyous keyage labyrinth lacrymatory lacrymal  
ladyship lawyer loyal loyalty lyre lyric metempsy-  
chosis metaphysics mayoralty lyrical magpye mar-  
tyr mayorels mayor martyrology.

### LESSON III.

**E**gypt metonymy monosyllable myriad myr-  
midon myrrh myrtle mysterious mystery  
mystic mystically mythological mythology nymph  
oxymel oyer oyes oyster panegyric paralytic para-  
nymph paroxysm partymah polygamist polygamy  
polyglot polygon polygram polygraphy polypus  
polyllable polytheism polytheist prayer presby-  
ter presbyterian pygmeon pygmy pypowder pyra-  
mid pyrpyrites pyromancy pyrotechnical pyro-  
technics pyrotechny pyrhoneism pyx repayment  
rhyme rythmical royal royalist royalty royally  
skyeck skylight skyrocket snudye spondyle stygian.

### LESSON IV.

**S**tyle styptic stythy sycamore sycophant syllabub  
syllogism sylvan syllogize symbol symmetry  
sympathy symphonious symptom synagogue syn-  
tax syntaxis synchronism syncope synod synodical  
synonymous synopsis syntactical syntax syntheti-  
cal syphon syringe system systematical systob-thry  
fallow topsyturvy toyish toyshop tympany tympa-  
num type typical tyro typify typography tyran-  
nical tyranny tyrannise tyrant voyage voyager  
waylay unyieldy wayward wheyck zephyr.

Qualities ending with *l*, are changed into ad-  
verbs by the addition of *ly*, if a single vowel im-  
mediately precedes the *l*; but if two precede it, *y*  
is only added.

When primitive words end with two of the  
same

same consonants, in those words derived from them, both the consonants are retained.

In words compounded with *all*, one *t* is dropt, as, always almost almighty altogether, except all-hail, all-fours.

*When a verb ends with any of the consonants, l, d, n, t, r, p, and an accented vowel immediately precedes, in forming it into a participle, the consonant is commonly doubled in writing.*

### LESSON.

**P**ermitted fullness whizzing whetted compelled  
trotting bitten bidden beginning preferred  
foretelling committing chidden fallen gotten  
committed hidden ridden flidden fasting acquit-  
ted sodden written grasshopper nipped assessment  
astronomically artfully artificially stopping arith-  
metically dropping quitting ripped dwellings  
analogically annually awfully apostolically bid-  
ding genteelly hissing buffish calling passing small-  
est swelling stillborn small craft smallness swell-  
ing smallest.

*When one word is derived from another, and the radical word ends with the same letter the termination begins, that letter is always retained in the radical part, hence it is wrote double in the derivative word.*

### LESSON.

**T**ravellers spriggy nippers occurrence twiggy  
snappish fullnesses tonnage craggy rettenness  
metallic gunner witty foggy hippish kidnapper  
libeller mannish abettor manned barrenness can-  
not runner sinness.

*Note,*

*Note.* Words of one syllable, having the sound of *s* at the end, are generally wrote with *ss*, as, mass grass pass lass, &c. except, yes this us thus; but qualities, which have the sound of *us* at the end, are always wrote with one *s* only, and an *e* is placed before the *u*, as, righteous barbarous gracious vicious precious, &c.

*In the following words, some of the learned write our at the end, others only or.*

### LESSON.

**H**Umour humor honour honor governour  
governor endeavour endeavor neighbour  
neighbor behaviour behavior vigour vigor suc-  
cour succor candour candor favour favor  
splendour splendor flavour flavor vapour vapor  
labour labor.

*When cy sounds as e long at the end of words, some authors drop the e in writing.*

### LESSON.

**H**Ackney hackney money mony honey hony  
attorney attorney.

In temptation assumption contempt, some write *p*, others do not. It were to be wished, that authors would agree, and be uniform in these things.

Some pronounce *k* before *n*, and *w* before *r*, as, knight knowledge knife wrong write, &c. in imitation of some of the whimsical mortals of the stage; but ask them the reason, why they drop *p* before *s* in pronouncing psalm, &c. they answer, for the ease and freedom of pronunciation: and for the very same, we may drop *k* before *n*, and *w* before *r*.

*When*

*When a name singular ends in y, it is changed into ies in the plural, if a consonant precedes; but if a vowel precedes is only added, as, days ways, &c. Also, when a verb of the third person plural ends in y, it is changed into ies to make the third person singular. When words ending in y have the termination ing added, the y is retained; but before other terminations we write i, except a vowel precedes the y, as, conveyance, buyest, &c.*

### LESSON.

**A**usterity austerities navy navies majesty majesties lady ladies posy posies ruby rubies story stories civility civilities injury injuries quarry quarries vary varies fly flies cry cries enemy enemies city cities ly lies heresy heresies entry entries cherry cherries sky skies marry marrying tarry tarrying spy spies testify testifying envy envying deny denying multiply multiplying apply applying busy busied envy envious duty dutiful angry angrily crafty craftiness anxiety anxieties mercy mercies tarry tarried miscarry miscarried navy navies iniquity iniquities faculty faculties.

*The consonant d generally precedes the soft g after a short vowel.*

### LESSON.

**K**nowledge ridge wedge badge edge hedge pledge ridge bridge hodge lodge judge drudge grudge budge.

*A collection of words, wherein g sounds hard before e, i, y.*

### LESSON.

**S**luggish haggish biggest braggest druggist gilboa gilbert gethsemane anger geece give gift girdle

girdle gelding gizzard altogether anger begot gear  
 forget golden get gewgaws hangers begin forgive  
 gibberish gibble gabble giddy giggle giglet gittern  
 hunger linger argyle gibbons gilead gills gile  
 gilden gimlet gird girdle girt girl gittern girth  
 dagger begging foggy gibeon gibeah gilboa gilgal  
 gedaliah digger hugging begin.

*g is always sounded hard before a, o, u, l, r.*

## LESSON.

**A** Gregate agog goat groat glue beguile guide  
 disguise game gum ghost glad great ground  
 garden gun gold glove bag grove dog hug glory  
 greatness dignified digress frigate gabbler gallant  
 galley gambler gash geography gaggle gluttony  
 gospel gown grace grinner propagate prodigal  
 vigour vertigo extinguish ungodly government  
 gathered gracious gherkins ghost ghitar.

*g has a ringing sound after n.*

## LESSON.

**S**Wing wringeth longer stringed winged prong  
 thong song among long lungs strong string  
 bring king wing unstrung swinging finger fling  
 ling uaring ringworm thing throng prong dung  
 hung tang pangs hang morning evening spring-  
 ing \*linger.

*g before e, i, y, is often pronounced as j.*

## LESSON I.

**G**inger george geometry geography egypt  
 gentle clergy exaggerate exaggeration gen-  
 der gipsy giant harbinger gibbet giles gingle gil-  
 lyflower gorgeous pillage gigantic general pledge

*\* Some people do not pronounce g in the termination ing; but by doing so, they lose one of the finest sounds in the language.*

urgent

urgent degenerate engage encourage chirurgeon  
progenitor outrageous egregiously originally a-  
strological advantageous heterogenous angel i-  
magination analogy assuage astringent astrology  
badger burghers cogency cogitation collegian con-  
genial contagious contingent corrigible cotta-  
ger finge swinge tinge.

## LESSON II.

**C**ephalalgia exigency diligence brachology rhab-  
dology chronologer chaology technology  
origin progeny prodigy stratagem tragedy theo-  
logical genealogy dungeon geodetical effigy egre-  
gious engender engine evangelist etymology eulo-  
gy gem generate genial german gesture gilets  
gimmy grudgingly gudgeon heritage hostage ima-  
gery indigested indulgence indulge language le-  
gible legion legislature liegeman litigious litho-  
graphy logic magistracy magician phraseology  
oleaginous.

*When the soft sound of g is pronounced before a, o,  
u, we always write j.*

## LESSON.

**A**djacent jacket jolt japan january jargon  
jasper jaw jingle job jocose joggle jocular  
joiner joist jollity journal jostle journey joyful  
jocundity judaism judge jug juice judicature john  
julap july juncture junction june junior jury just  
james.

*It is also wrote before e and i in the following  
words.*

## LESSON.

**S**ubject conjecture jerk jeopardy jealous jingle  
jeer jehovah jejune jelly jennet jerkin jersey  
jessamine jest jet jewel jig jilt interjection.

*When*

*When the soft sound of c is pronounced before a, o, u, or any consonant, we always write s, not c.*

## LESSON.

**S** Eason pearson pursuant slack sacrilege safe-guard saffron saturday society socinians solicit songster sophist source suction subterfuge success suggest sordity slaughter sleepiness slacken fleet sling sluggard slander slabby slopping slowness speed splice spiry spin spicy sphere spear snipe snuff smart smell smite squall squab stationer star-gazer staves swap swarm swift stand skill skim subtility.

*A promiscuous exercise, wherein c and s have the same sound before e, i, y, intended as a trial of skill in the foregoing tables.*

## LESSON I.

**A** Ncestors adjacent cancel artificer cancer beneficence chancellor chancery conceal concede conceit conceive conceited concentric concern concert concession decrease deceit deceive decency decennial deception deceptive desertation decession exceed excel except exception excellency grocery immerceffible imperceptible incendiary incense incarcerate incapacitate cercible incessant incentive.

## LESSON II.

**C** Ondense condescend confuse concupiscence concise composure compose promise comprehensible colosse house mouse abase case decrease abstruse concise increase paradise treatise reclude dispense immense intense tense sense suspense

K

pense propense kersy whimsy clumsy causy  
pleurisy leprosy absence absent abusive absterfive  
abstruse.

### LESSON III.

**I**Ncestuous innocence mercy macerate munifi-  
cence mercenary magnificent larceny intercept  
intercession incest intercede innocence mercer  
necessary necessity necromancy ocean parcel pre-  
cede precedency precept sincere predecessors sor-  
cerer saucer sincerity acid acidity accident angli-  
cism gallicism anticipate audacity benefice bene-  
ficent calcinate capacitate efficacy council crucible  
crucify crucifix decide decimal excite decipher  
decimation decisive docible exception explicit  
facil facilitate sacerdotal intercessor.

### LESSON IV.

**D**OSE geese opposite leprosy jealousy heresy  
apostasy hypocrisy gipsy easy epilepsy cour-  
tesy controversy observator invincible bookseller  
celitude censor advertisement diversity diversify  
elemosynary embase ensign excursive falsity  
inclusive incessant incident infancy inside insipid  
insist insincere isicle isinglass messiah messenger  
observation ecstasy insidious fallacy.

### LESSON V.

**S**entinel separate separable september septena-  
ry septennial septentrio septuple sepulchre se-  
quel lequence sequester seraglio seraph serenade  
serene serge sergeant series serious serpent ferrate  
servant service iervile sermon serum session seta-  
ceous setter settlement seventy lever lower sex  
submersion subsidy subsidiary transient transition  
transitory traverse.

LESSON

## LESSON VI.

**C**landestine celebrate celebration cement celestial celsitude censorious centre cephalic ceremonial cessation certitude cephas ceres cicatrize cicely cieling cipher circle circlet circuit cistern circulate circumcise citadel citation cite citizen cittern city civet civil cilicia cyclops cycle cygnet cymbal cynic cyprian edacity cyrene forcibly implicit incapacitate incident incircle incisure incite invincible loquacity medicinal multiplicity municipal officiate pacify parricide participate pencil precinct precipice recite society cylinder encircle parsimony.

## LESSON VII.

**D**ropical dropsy ecstasy edification education false falsity fascinate harpsichord heresy illusive incense inconclusive indevotion lassitude lascivious licence massive mesentery metaphysical metempsychosis nonsense nonsensical obsequies observance observator obsession onset ostiant affenger passible passing passive passover possess possession posset possible present preserve provide precedency prosecute proselyte pusillanimous resent reseal seizure resemble revent reserve resettlement resident residuary resist sea seal seam scar cloth scarce.

## LESSON VIII.

**S**earch season seat secant secede secession seclude second secrecy secretion sectary section secular secure secundine security sedan sedate sedentary sediment sedition seduce sedulity seed seek seem seeth segment seignior segregate seize seldom select selfish sell salvage self semblance semicircle seminal senate senator sender senescence semile senior senna sennight sensation sentence sensual sentery sentiment sempiternal.

*A promiscuous exercise, wherein ci, ti, and fi, have the same sound, intended as a trial of skill in the foregoing tables.*

### LESSON I.

**A**ftertion circumstantial condescension confis-  
cation confusion concussion concision  
concession conception comprehension compres-  
sion concatenation concoction compassion cog-  
nition cogitation coercion essential cohesion  
coition collation abscision adventitious ad-  
miration allusion amission ascension attention  
aversion auction audacious audaciously action  
attestation attribution ancients ancientry anticipa-  
tion preclusion arcuation incurvation argumen-  
tation aspiration assertion association.

### LESSON II.

**A**ncient allusion capacious efficiency passion  
fashion oblation conclusion aspersio cap-  
pricious efficacious contention confusion occa-  
sion contradiction contusion attention oppression  
benediction allusion audacious invasion cession  
beneficial immersion cessation efficient capacious  
expressio elision audacious invasion cession ex-  
pulsion decursion elusion apparition ascension  
aversion declaration amb: ion commissio contri-  
tion extraction imposition comprehension oration  
oblation judicial nunciature excursion judicial  
cruciate.

### LESSON III.

**T**usion extortion extenuation decision demer-  
sion elation deficiency fruition depreciate  
emotion expiration delicious exemption diffusion  
exultation enunciate efficacious deficient digres-  
sion essential gravitation efficient tuition ferocious  
rapacious

rapacious especial vacation disinherison fiduciary  
excision sociable dispersion incision excruciate  
factious pensioner dislocation insatiable facetious  
motionless fallacious dissuasion.

## LESSON IV.

**I**mprecation insatuation inflection gracious offi-  
cious inauspicious incision judicial loquacious  
nuncio precious inaction cautious prejudicial pro-  
ficient pronunciation inanition provincial rapa-  
cious ratioecination attention reciprocal sagacious  
sociable solstitial cautious spacious special speci-  
fical specious sufficiency superficial suspicious  
imitation election contradiction efficacious im-  
pression evulsion egression examination exaction  
execution passion exuberation excursion excre-  
mentitious excoriation inoculation inscription  
expression expulsion solicitation voracious ex-  
cruciate.

*The liquids l, m, n, r, have an easy flowing sound; hence when any of them ends a word of more than one syllable, the immediately preceding vowel is often very obscure, and sometimes lost in pronouncing; and before final t or p, a vowel sounds obscure, as, bishop maggot, &c.*

## LESSON.

**T**emper kennel gospel chanceel loyal pillar  
mortal loiter mortar cymbal collar  
chapman distant dismal mason human dial  
season london bottom bishop author amber  
banner butter corner grocer fodder brazen fro-  
zen marvel chosen garden gotten happen mutton  
lengthen maiden woven buxom loosen troden  
burden fasten carrot callendar caldron butler  
buckram bitter dragon diurnal divisor drier dud-  
geon

geon carrot diviner limit easter. foster eccentrical  
 electrical embassador encounter fedral fantastical  
 fitter flagon frugal funnel garment gallon glitter  
 father grater habitual hammer hasten common  
 heretical improper inner latter librarian lineal  
 linear linen literal marginal marshal martyrdom  
 mediator melon mirror model offer monumental  
 eleven heaven leaven seven, &c. bitter bladder.

*A collection of words, wherein b, g, p, w, h, n, gh, k, s, are written, but not pronounced before or after other letters, in the same syllables, according to the following directions.*

*L* is not pronounced before *k, m, or n.*

*S* is not pronounced before *l, ci, or ce.*

*B* is not pronounced before *t, nor after m.*

*G* is not pronounced before *n, m.*

*P* is not pronounced before *f. nt*

*W* is not pronounced before *r, or after f, if e be after w.*

*H* is not pronounced after *r.*

*N* is not pronounced after *l or m.*

*K* is not pronounced before *n, nor after c.*

*G* and *H* are not pronounced if they are together, but lengthen the foregoing vowel; and at the end of words sometimes sound as *ff*, as in laugh enough enough tough lough; and as *g* hard in frazerburgh middleburgh strasburgh witemburgh peterburgh.—The last syllable in the following words sounds burrow, as, edinborough hamborough alborough gainborough scorborough marlborough peterborough.

## LESSON I.

**L** Amb sign debt debtor thumb design phlegm  
 confign night benign condign malign  
 dumb

dumb hymn kiln damn psalm write condemn  
 solemn column autumn daughter fight rheum  
 rhetoric contempt straight known high gnomon  
 wrong comb rhapsody wrath knap borough knot-  
 ty length strength light might wren rhyme rheu-  
 my rheumatism rhinoceros rhomboid rhubarb  
 rhumbic gnash knaggy sceptre scion sciolist scin-  
 tillation seiagraphy talk calm balm calf chalk  
 stalk balk sword swoon.

## LESSON II.

**P**Salter myrrh knell benign ptolemy pseudop-  
 tisan gnostics coxcomb kneel blight wrong  
 wroth wrought islander hecatomb gnaw rhabdo-  
 mancy psalmody gnomonies yesternight height  
 catarrh islet shipwreck bough sprightly rhombus  
 benign thomas thyme thames rhine isthmus fera-  
 glio island taught fraught draught science scene  
 scent sceptre conscience conscionable conscious  
 kiln lincoln.

## Nineteenth P S A L M.

By JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq.

### I.

**T**HE spacious firmament on high,  
 With all the blue ethereal sky,  
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,  
 Their great Original proclaim :  
 Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,  
 Does his Creator's pow'r display ;  
 And publishes to ev'ry land  
 The work of an almighty hand.

### II.

Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,  
 The moon takes up the wondrous tale ;  
 And nightly to the list'ning earth,  
 Repeats the story of her birth :  
 Whilst all the stars that round her burn,  
 And all the planets in their turn,

Confirm

Confirm the tidings as they roll,  
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

### III.

What though, in solemn silence, all  
Move round this dark terrestrial ball?  
What though no real voice nor sound  
Amid their radiant orbs be found?  
In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice;  
For ever singing, as they shine,  
"The hand that made us is divine."

### *Eighth* P S A L M.

1. **O** Lord our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! who hast set thy glory above the heavens.

2. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger.

3. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained;

4. What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?

5. For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour.

6. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet:

7. All sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field,

8. The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas.

9. O Lord our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth!

SCRIPTURE

SCRIPTURE NAMES, &c.

LESSON I.

**M**essiah Ahasuerus Adonijah Achsa Ammon  
Amnon Dinah Sinai Abissha Austria Bdel-  
lium Caiaphas Elkanah Jubilee Naomi Lydia Lu-  
cius Mantua Melita Miriam Mordecai Naaman  
Nineveh Phrygia Rabshakeh Shimei Tekoah  
Zarephath Zipporah Abia Abijah Barzillai Elijah  
Coniah Elisha Hilkiah Jehovah Hosea Judea Me-  
rari Achaia Arabia Jehoiada Bavaria Bethulia  
Cesarea Gallatia Philistia Potiphera Sardinia Sile-  
sia Zenobia Urania Atalia Hezekiah Idumea  
Iturea Jeconiah Mytelene Apollonia Mesopotamia  
Scandinavia Transylvania Nebuzaradan Samo-  
thracia Gederothaim Laodicea Areopagus Ari-  
mathea Baalperazim Thessalonica Zaphnathpaa-  
neah Mahershalahabaz.

LESSON II.

**A**Bacco Abrevrak Aberdeen Achen Gallega  
Agnes Bohama Sumatra Dalmatia Algier  
Syria Italy Chili Canada Magellan Florida Mexi-  
co Russia Carolina Affinaria Bachinan Baldivia  
Barbadoes Bourdeaux Germany Negroland Sibe-  
ria Bonavista Objador Caraccas Campeachy Cal-  
der Ceylon Sweden Buchany Boulogne Calbrera  
Chiddock Cocos Conquibaco Coningen Bonfacio  
Cosmoledo Brocci Edinburgh Domingo Deupoint  
Dantzic Cubello Curasio Cuzzola.

*Premiscuous*

*Promiscuous lessons to exercise the scholar in all the foregoing observations.*

## LESSON I.

**A**ltogether anchor babbler famous halt behave tedious wedlock german whole maturely heritage price rage manage active restive forgive violin benign gold might wild bidder certify credible votary incommode prove culture cubit holy spain steam twain weight feign whey eye joyous joint choose moon draught feud pound four shallow beef boast siege build frontier client coos co-operation co-ordinateness zabdiel decalogue oblige sabre myrtle needle sacred concern dimension evasion section prophet zephyr thwart wrath then hose watch school pinch heir tyrannize bosom.

## LESSON II.

**M**oreover secrecy exemplary manner conception protract tabret affluence covetous added chuses gentle according sordidness standeth animal leprous abolish analogy muzzle disengages vanishes wives kept kindly know now back bleak slackness logic judgment divinely genius precious ball curl fulfil hay saw knew new entries cherries gelding gizzard glad great gambler gospel guide ginger george lamb design anecdote affiance assiduous advert affect avert admonish appropriate ample.

## LESSON III.

**A**ncedote affiance baleful credulity consummate exuberant litigious loquacity loquacious lordship loathing assiduous advert affected admonish appropriate ample contrast concur correspond conspire

spire confer carnage animate abortive atchievement auspicious aggrandize attract ample apprehend discard disparity disposition disparagement depose decline discriminate discriminous deposite gorge exorbitant explore exclude entail elude escorted extirpate ferocity fructify fervent formidable.

#### LESSON IV.

**H**ospitable herald immaculate investigate jurisdiction indicate implore inauguration indolence interview impelled ludicrous incorporated imprecate mandate insinuate insulting intimidated mythology inculcate incendiary metamorphose machination meteor atmosphere narrative posthumous progenitor repass primeval predecessors parsimony precaution preclude proselyte proportion obdurate omen subservient reclaim regal reserve supercilious signal sustain distorted surge subsequent senator solicit succeed transmit.

#### LESSON V.

**T**erminate umbrella vista venerable verbal vaunt virulent apprehension avocation apprehend adumbrate coalesce cursory devote devolve dictate deprecate direful dreary despotic declamation appal escutcheon effort execrate emblem enterprize empale erudition exile effeminacy expatiate enervate inscribe invectives indignity imminent induce inducement interpolate incur magnificent menace partial parade.

#### LESSON VI.

**P**ortend presage prognosticate period plight prostrate precipitant preternatural prodigy puerile revival rarefaction rapacious supercede secular suspend stamina subterraneous sagacity superintend analysis installed contamination incident  
dissolute

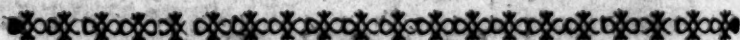
diffolute tardy delinquent triumvirate flimsy recede recapitulation delivery reprehension pusillanimous lilliputian cyclops accumulate lacid precipitately explicit mezzotinto trepidation award preliminary diffusive dissertation spies spices.

## LESSON VII.

**A** Necdotes succinct abettors developé amanuensis retrench redundant fraternal diction dissertation expunged assumed presuming revising improving wiping affiance superadded impale-ment foliage satire oblique soliloquy foliation evacuation emaciated capriciously elate regales replenish salutary incentives regret esculents supineness obsequious obedient verge barrier impels exhale implements reverberates dome unremitted reservoir ineffable reiterated vehicle expatiate.

## LESSON VIII.

**T** Enacious volatile munificence monitor emanation casualty humidity appendage dissipate palls transmit confiscated intrepidity attainder transfuse transition installment decorations dishabitable terrace erudition copious abundant plentiful infusion ambrosial turgid exhibit odoriferous dissipated glossographer gladsome fructiferous frigid fraudulent cough fraternity fragrancy disunion distillation distinguish dissociation displeasure dispensatory dismissal disengage disingenuity disesteem disfavour.



## The TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I.

**T**HOU shalt have none other gods but me.

II. Thou

## II.

Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

## III.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

## IV.

Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

## V.

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

## VI.

Thou shalt do no murder.

## VII.

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

## L

VIII. Thou

## VIII.

Thou shalt not steal.

## IX.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

## X.

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

## P S A L M C I.

1. **I** Will sing of mercy and judgment: unto thee, O Lord, will I sing.
2. I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way; O when wilt thou come unto me? I will walk within my house with a perfect heart.
3. I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes: I hate the work of them that turn aside, it shall not cleave unto me.
4. A froward heart shall depart from me: I will not know a wicked person.
5. Whoso privily slandereth his neighbour, him will I cut off: him that hath an high look, and a proud heart, I will not suffer.
6. Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land, that they may dwell with me: he that walketh in a perfect way, he shall serve me.
7. He that worketh deceit shall not dwell in my house: he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight.
8. I will early destroy all the wicked of the land: that I may cut off all wicked doers from the city of the Lord.

## P S A L M C.

1. **M**AKE a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands.
2. Serve

2. Serve the Lord with gladness: come before his presence with singing.

3. Know ye that the Lord he is God, it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

4. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

5. For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting: and his truth endureth to all generations.

+++++  
A COLLECTION of words, the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

## A

**A**LL, every one

*Awl*, for shoema-

*Ant*, a pismire (kers

*Aunt*, an uncle's wife

*Ascent*, motion upwards

*Assent*, the act of agreeing

*Augur*, a soothsayer

*Auger*, a carpenters tool

*Ale*, malt-liquor

*Ail*, a distemper

*Are*, we or ye are

*Heir*, to an estate

*Air*, the element

*Abel*, a man's name

*Able*, powerful

*An*, an article

*Anne*, a woman's name

*Ay*, yes

*Aye*, always

*A peal*, bells ringing

*A peel*, a sort of shovel

*A peer*, a lord

*A pear*, fruit.

## B

*Bacon*, hog's flesh

*Baken*, baked in the oven

*Bail*, a surety

*Bale*, of cloth or silk

*Ball*, a round solid

*Bawl*, to cry out

*Bald*, without hair

*Bawl'd*, cried out aloud

*Barberry*, a fruit

*Barbary*, a country

*Bare*, naked

*Bear*, a beast

*Bas*, the low part of

*Base*, vile (music

*Be*, to exist

*Bee*, an insect

*Berry*, a small fruit

*Bury*, to inter the dead

*Blew*, did blow

*Blue*, colour

*Bolt*,

*Bolt*, for a door  
*Boult*, to sift  
*Read*, of a necklace  
*Bede*, a man's name  
*Bumb*, mortar-shot  
*Bum*, buttocks  
*Boy*, a lad  
*Buoy*, to bear up  
*By*, near  
*Buy*, to purchase  
*Breaches*, broken places  
*Breeches*, to wear  
*Brews*, doth brew  
*Bruise*, to hurt  
*Bruit*, a report  
*Brute*, a beast  
*But*, except  
*Butt*, a barrel  
*Bay*, of the sea  
*Bey*, of Turkey  
*Bays*, bay-trees  
*Baize*, of woolen  
*Bean*, a kind of pulse  
*Been*, have been  
*Bow*, to shoot with  
*Bough*, a branch  
*Beau*, a fop  
*Borough*, a town-corporate  
*Borrow*, to ask on loan  
*Brows*, over the eyes  
*Browse*, to feed on leaves  
*Braid*, a lock of hair  
*Bray'd*, as an ass  
*Braze*, to solder  
*Brays*, the ass brays  
*Bole*, a round stalk or stem  
*Bowl*, a round vessel

*Boll*, of corn.  
 C  
*Caen*, in Normandy  
*Cain*, the murderer  
*Chaste*, pure  
*Chas'd*, pursued  
*Ceil*, to plaister  
*Seal*, a stamp  
*Cane*, stick to walk with  
*Calais*, in France  
*Chalice*, a cup  
*Caul*, net of a wig  
*Gall*, by name  
*Cannon*, a gun  
*Canon*, a rule  
*Clime*, a climate  
*Climb*, to go up  
*Ceiling*, of a room  
*Sealing*, setting a seal  
*Cellar*, for liquors  
*Seller*, that sells  
*Censer*, for incense  
*Censor*, a reformer  
*Collar*, for the neck  
*Choler*, rage, anger  
*Clause*, of a sentence  
*Claws*, of a bird  
*Cote*, a cottage  
*Coat*, a garment  
*Cell*, a hut or cave  
*Sell*, to dispose of  
*Chart*, a map  
*Cart*, to carry things in  
*Concent*, harmony  
*Consent*, agreement  
*Council*, an assembly  
*Counsel*, advice  
*Cozen*, to cheat  
*Cousin*, a relation

*Cud*, of cattle  
*Could*, was able  
*Cymbal*, an instrument  
*Symbol*, a mark  
*Cent.* an hundred  
*Sent*, did send  
*Scent*, a smell  
*Chord*, in music  
*Cord*, a small rope  
*Cion*, a young shoot  
*Sion*, a mountain  
*Cite*, to summon  
*Sight*, seeing  
*Site*, situation  
*Coarse*, not fine  
*Course*, race, &c.  
*Crewel*, - thrums of  
     worsted  
*Cruel*, void of compas-  
     sion  
*Signet*, the king's seal  
*Cignet*, a young swan.

## D

*Dane*, of Denmark  
*Deign*, to condescend  
*Dam*, the female ap-  
     plied to beasts  
*Damn*, to condemn  
*Dear*, of great value  
*Deer*, a stag  
*Deep*, low in the earth  
*Diep*, a town in France  
*Due*, a debt  
*Dew*, thin mist  
*Doe*, a she-deer  
*Dough*, paste  
*Done*, performed  
*Don*, a Spanish lord  
*Draught*, of drink

*Drought*, dry weather,  
     thirst  
*Die*, to expire  
*Dye*, to stain cloth  
*Day*, 24 hours  
*Dey*, a governor.

## E

*Eaten*, devoured  
*Eaton*, a town's name  
*Er*, the son of Judah  
*Err*, to mistake  
*Ear*, of the head  
*E'er*, ever  
*Ere*, before  
*Ewe*, a female sheep  
*Yew*, a tree  
*Your*, self  
*Ewer*, a bason  
*Eye*, to see with  
*I*, myself.

## F

*Fain*, desirous  
*Feign*, to dissemble  
*Feint*, false march  
*Faint*, weary  
*Fair*, beautiful  
*Fare*, customary duty  
*Faro*, a city  
*Pharaoh*, a man  
*Feat*, exploit  
*Fcet*, of the body  
*Flue*, soft down  
*Flew*, did fly  
*Fellon*, a whitlow  
*Felon*, a criminal  
*Flea*, an insect  
*Flee*, to fly  
*Flour*, for bread  
*Flower*, of the field

*Foul*, dirty  
*Fowl*, a bird  
*Fray*, quarrels  
*Phrase*, a sentence  
*Francis*, a man's name  
*Frances*, a woman's name  
*Frees*, he makes free  
*Freeze*, with cold  
*Fillip*, with the finger  
*Philip*, a man's name  
*Eleam*, for bleeding  
*Phlegm*, watery humour  
*Fore*, before  
*Four*, in number.

## G

*Gall*, bile  
*Gaul*, a Frenchman  
*Gilt*, with gold  
*Guilt*, sin  
*Gnat*, a stinging fly  
*Nat*: Nathaniel  
*Grain*, of corn  
*Grane*, an island  
*Greave*, a boot  
*Grieve*, to lament  
*Gait*, manner of walking  
*Gate*, a large door  
*Groan*, hard sigh  
*Grown*, increased  
*Guinea*, a coin  
*Guiney*, a country  
*Grays*, a town  
*Graze*, to eat grass  
*Grease*, or fat  
*Greece*, a country  
*Gore*, to wound with a horn  
*Gear*, edging on a shift.

## H

*Heel*, of the foot  
*Heal*, to cure  
*Hare*, in the fields  
*Hair*, of the head  
*Hate*, to abhor  
*Height*, space upwards  
*Here*, in this place  
*Hear*, to hearken  
*Hie*, to make haste  
*High*, lofty  
*Him*, that man  
*Hymn*, a song  
*Hue*, colour  
*Hew*, to cut  
*Hugh*, a man's name  
*Hail*, to salute  
*Hale*, to call unto  
*Hart*, a beast  
*Heart*, the seat of life  
*Hour*, of the day  
*Our*, belonging to us  
*Hall*, a great room  
*Haul*, to pull.

## I

*I'll*, I will  
*Ile*, the side of a church  
*Isle*, an island  
*Inn*, for travellers  
*In*, into  
*Incite*, to stir up  
*Insight*, knowledge  
*Ilet*, a hole  
*Islet*, a little island.

## K

*Kill*, to murder  
*Kiln*, for bricks  
*Knave*, a dishonest man

*Nave*,

*Nave*, of a wheel  
*Knight*, by honour  
*Night*, the evening  
*Knead*, to work dough  
*Need*, want  
*Knell*, sound of a bell  
*Nell*, Eleanor  
*Knew*, did know  
*New*, not old or used  
*Knit*, to make stockings  
*Nit*, a small louse  
*Knot*, part tied  
*Not*, article of negation  
*Know*, to understand  
*No*, word of denial  
*Neal*, to soften metal  
*Kneel*, upon the knees.

## L

*Lade*, to burden  
*Laid*, placed  
*Lier*, in wait  
*Liar*, a teller of lies  
*Limb*, a member  
*Limn*, to paint  
*Lo*, behold  
*Low*, humble  
*Lower*, to let down  
*Lowr*, to frown  
*Latin*, language  
*Latten*, tin  
*Leak*, to run out  
*Leek*, a kind of onions  
*Lessen*, to make less  
*Lesson*, in reading  
*Links*, of a chain  
*Lynx*, a beast.

## M

*Made*, finished.

*Maid*, a young woman  
*Main*, principal, chief  
*Main*, hair on the neck  
 of a horse  
*Male*, the he  
*Mail*, armour  
*Mean*, of little value  
*Mien*, behaviour  
*Mews*, for hawks  
*Muse*, to meditate  
*Mead*, a meadow  
*Mede*, one of Media  
*Meat*, to eat  
*Mete*, to measure  
*Might*, strength  
*Mite*, small money  
*Moat*, a ditch  
*Mote*, in the eyes  
*Moan*, lamentation  
*Mown*, cut down  
*Manner*, custom  
*Manor*, a lordship  
*Mare*, a she-horse  
*Mayor*, of a town  
*Marshal*, a regulating  
 officer  
*Martial*, warlike  
*Metal*, gold, silver  
*Mettle*, spirit, courage  
*Maize*, Indian wheat  
*Maze*, confusion of  
 mind.

## N

*Naim*, a place so called  
*Name*, a title  
*Naught*, bad  
*Nought*, nothing  
*Nay*, not  
*Neigh*, as a horse

*Nigh*,

*Nigh*, near  
*Nye*, a man's name  
*Near*, nigh  
*Ne'er*, never  
*Naval*, belonging to  
 ships  
*Navel*, of the belly  
*None*, nobody  
*Known*, perceived.

## O

*Of*, belonging to  
*Off*, at a distance  
*One*, in number  
*Won*, did win  
*Oar*, of a boat  
*O'er*, over  
*Ore*, of metal  
*Oh*, alas  
*Owe*, to be indebted  
*Our*, of us  
*Hour*, sixty minutes.

## P

*Peter*, a man's name  
*Petre*, salt  
*Pick*, to choose  
*Pique*, a quarrel  
*Pall*, a funeral-cloth  
*Paul*, a man's name  
*Peal*, upon the bells  
*Peel*, the outside  
*Pair*, a couple  
*Pare*, to cut off  
*Place*, of abode  
*Plaice*, a fish  
*Plum*, a fruit  
*Plumb*, a plummet  
*Pour*, as water down  
*Power*, strength  
*Pray*, to beseech  
*Prey*, a booty

*Please*, to delight, &c.  
*Pleas*, pretences  
*Pain*, uneasiness  
*Pane*, of glass  
*Pause*, a stop  
*Paws*, of a beast  
*Peace*, quiet, rest  
*Piece*, a part, coin, &c.  
*Pear*, fruit  
*Peer*, a lord  
*Pier*, for ships  
*Plane*, joiner's tool  
*Plain*, smooth, flat  
*Plait*, to fold, weave  
*Plate*, of metal  
*Praise*, commendation  
*Prays*, he prayeth  
*Precedent*, example  
*President*, that precedes  
*Principal*, chief  
*Principle*, the source  
 or origin  
*Profit*, gain  
*Prophet*, one that fore-  
 tells  
*Prophecy*, to foretel  
*Prophecy*, foretelling.

## R

*Rhyme*, in verse  
*Rime*, hoar frost  
*Rode*, did ride  
*Road*, the highway  
*Right*, just and true  
*Read*, to peruse  
*Reed*, a plant  
*Wright*, a workman  
*Write*, with a pen  
*Rite*, a ceremony  
*Ring*, the bells  
*Wring*, the hands

*Rain*,

*Rain*, water  
*Reign*, to rule  
*Reins*, of a bridle  
*Raise*, to set up  
*Rays*, sun-beams  
*Read*, to use a book  
*Reed*, a shrub  
*Roe*, a kind of deer  
*Row*, a rank  
*Rome*, a city  
*Room*, of a house  
*Rough*, unsmooth  
*Ruff*, a sort of neck cloth  
*Rote*, by heart  
*Wrote*, did write  
*Rigour*, severity  
*Rigger*, that rigs  
*Rhode*, an island  
*Road*, the highway  
*Rode*, did ride  
*Rung*, did ring  
*Wrung*, twisted  
*Wrap*, to fold up  
*Rap*, a blow.

## S

*Shoar*, to prop  
*Shore*, the sea-coast  
*Some*, a part  
*Sum*, the whole  
*Son*, a male child  
*Sun*, in the firmament  
*Soon*, quickly  
*Swoon*, to faint  
*Sole*, of a shoe  
*Soul*, of a man  
*Soal*, a fish  
*Slow*, not swift  
*Sloe*, a fruit  
*Sink*, to go down  
*Cinque*, five

*Sign*, a token  
*Sine*, in geometry  
*Shear*, to cut by two blades  
*Sheer*, to go off  
*Scene*, of a stage  
*Seen*, beheld  
*Sore*, painful  
*Soar*, to mount upwards  
*Stare*, to look steadily  
*Stair*, step  
*Straight*, not crooked  
*Strait*, narrow  
*Sow*, the corn  
*Sew*, with a needle  
*So*, in like manner  
*Satan*, the devil  
*Sattin*, a sort of silk  
*Senate*, a parliament  
*Sen'night*, a week  
*Sees*, teeth, or doth see  
*Seas*, great waters  
*Seize*, to lay hold on  
*Sail*, of a ship  
*Sale*, selling  
*Seer*, a prophet  
*Sear*, to burn  
*Shoe*, for the foot  
*Shew*, to make appear  
*Steal*, to rob  
*Steel*, metal  
*Stead*, place  
*Steed*, a horse  
*Stood*, did stand  
*Stud*, place for horses  
*Succour*, to assist in distress  
*Sucker*, thing that draws  
*Seam*,

*Seam*, of a coat  
*Seem*, to look like  
*Suit*, at law  
*Sute*, to fit  
*Subtle*, cunning  
*Suttle*, weight  
*Stains*, dirty spots  
*Stanes*, a town  
*Sticks*, pieces of wood  
*Styx*, a river.

## T

*Tail*, of a beast  
*Tale*, a story  
*Tare*, weight allowed  
*Tear*, to rend in pieces  
*Tame*, not wild  
*Thame*, a town  
*Throne*, seat of a king  
*Thrown*, cast  
*Time*, measure of duration  
*Thyme*, a garden herb  
*Toe*, of the foot  
*To*, unto  
*Too*, likewise  
*Two*, a couple  
*Told*, as a tale  
*Toll'd*, the bell  
*Team*, a number of horses drawing a carriage  
*Teem*, to pour out  
*Tongs*, for the fire  
*Tongues*, languages  
*Tour*, a journey  
*Tower*, for defence  
*Tray*, to put meat in

*Trey*, the number three.

## V

*Veil*, a covering  
*Vail*, money given a servant  
*Vale*, a valley  
*Vain*, fruitless  
*Vane*, a weather-cock  
*Vein*, of the body.

## W

*Wade*, to go in water  
*Weighed*, in the balance  
*Wait*, to tarry  
*Weight*, heaviness  
*Way*, road  
*Weigh*, to counterpoise  
*Wey*, 40 bushels  
*Waste*, to diminish  
*Waist*, the middle  
*Wood*, of trees  
*Wou'd*, was willing  
*Weather*, fine or foul day  
*Weather*, a sheep  
*Wrest*, to pervert  
*Rest*, repose  
*Wain*, a sort of cart  
*Wane*, decrease of the moon  
*Ware*, merchandise  
*Wear*, to put on  
*Week*, seven days  
*Weak*, faint.

## Y

*Yew*, a tree  
*You*, yourself  
*Ewe*, a sheep.

*A COLLECTION of words different in spelling, sound, and signification, but the difference in sound is so little, that children may easily err, by pronouncing one word as the other.*

## A

*ABel*, a man's name  
*A bell*, that rings  
*Ally*, one who is connected with another

*A lie*, a falsehood

*Accidents*, casualties

*Accidence*, first rudiments

*Alarum*, noise by a drum

*Alarm*, notice given

*Adapt*, to fit

*Adept*, completely skilled

*Advice*, council

*Advise*, to counsel

*Alley*, a narrow passage

*Ally*, a confederate

*Allowed*, granted

*Aloud*, with a noise

*Appeal*, to a court

*A peal*, upon the bells

*Arrant*, notorious

*Errand*, a message

*Arras*, tapestry hangings

*Arrows*, to shoot with

*A scent*, smell

*Ascent*, going up

*Axe*, to cut wood

*Acts*, of parliament

*Affect*, to stir up

*Effect*, consequence

*Alder*, a tree

*Elder*, older

*Attendance*, the act of waiting

*Attendants*, waiters

*Assistance*, help, aid

*Assistants*, helpers

*Axis*, of a wheel

*Axes*, to hew with.

## B

*Brewis*, a kind of fat

*Bruiſe*, a hurt in the flesh

*Barbara*, a woman

*Barbary*, a country

*Bile*, gall

*Boil*, to bubble up

*Better*, more good

*Bitter*, unpleasant

*Brace*, a couple

*Braze*, to solder with

of ails.

## C

*Come*, hither

*Comb*, the hair

*Career*, race, motion

*Carrier*, who carries

*Censer*, for incense

*Censure*,

*Censure*, to blame, condemn

*Cithern*, a kind of harp

*Citron*, fruit

*Comet*, a blazing star

*Commit*, to do

*Common*, ordinary

*Commune*, to converse

*Condemn*, to death

*Contemn*, to despise

*Cloaths*, garments

*Glose*, shut up.

### D

*Deceased*, dead

*Diseased*, sick

*Defer*, to put off

*Differ*, to disagree

*Decrease*, to grow less

*Decrees*, laws

*Desart*, a wilderness

*Desert*, to forsake

*Do*, to act

*Doe*, a female deer

*Dead*, without life

*Deed*, a thing done

*Doer*, that doth

*Door*, of a house

*Dust*, of the earth

*Dost*, thou dost

*Decent*, becoming

*Descent*, going down

*Dire*, dreadful

*Dyer*, a stainer of cloth.

### E

*Easter*, a feast

*Esther*, a woman's name

*Empress*, an emperor's wife

*Impress*, to compel

*A steam*, a smoke

*Esteem*, regard

*Enter*, to go in

*Inter*, to bury

*Emerge*, to pop up

*Immerge*, to plunge or dip

*Eminent*, noted

*Imminent*, impending

*Emit*, to send forth

*Emmet*, an ant

*Envoy*, an ambassador

*Envy*, ill-will

*Extant*, in being

*Extent*, distance

*Ice*, water frozen

*Eyes*, the organs of sight.

### F

*Fir*, wood

*Fur*, of wild beasts

*Flee*, to fly

*Flay*, the skin off

*Forth*, abroad

*Fourth*, in number.

### G

*Glutinous*, sticking

*Gluttonous*, greedy

*Groat*, four-pence

*Grot*, a cave.

### H

*Hire*, wages

*Higher*, more high

*Hole*, hollowness

*Whole*, perfect

*Haven*, ship's harbour

*Heaven*, God's throne

*His*, of him

*Hisp*, deride

*Hallow*,

*Hallow*, to make holy  
*Hollow*, empty  
*Holy*, godly  
*Wholly*, entirely  
*Home*, house  
*Whom*, what man  
*Horse*, a beast  
*Hoarse*, with a cold  
*Hungry*, wanting meat  
*Hungary*, a country.

## I

*Ingenious*, witty  
*Ingenuous*, sincere  
*Employ*, to set to work  
*Imply*, to signify.

## K

*Kennel*, for dogs  
*Canal*, an artificial river  
*Ketch*, a small ship  
*Catch*, to seize, ensnare.

## L

*Left*, for fear that, in order to prevent  
*Least*, smallest  
*Lies*, untruths  
*Lice*, vermin  
*Line*, length  
*Loin*, of veal  
*Loth*, unwilling  
*Loath*, to nauseate  
*Leaper*, a jumper  
*Leopard*, a beast  
*Lose*, to suffer loss  
*Loose*, unbound  
*Latter*, last of two  
*Later*, in time  
*Lethargy*, sleepiness  
*Liturgy*, com. prayer  
*Loss*, damage

*Lose*, to suffer loss.  
*Liar*, a teller of lies  
*Lyre*, an instrument

## M

*Muslin*, cloth  
*Muzzling*, tying the mouth  
*Mary*, a woman's name  
*Marry*, to wed  
*Melt*, to soften  
*Milt*, of a fish  
*Mity*, full of mites  
*Moiety*, half  
*Mile*, eight furlongs  
*Moil*, labour  
*Moor*, a fen or march  
*More*, in quantity  
*Mower*, who mows  
*Muscle*, shell-fish  
*Muzzle*, to tie the mouth.

## N

*Nether*, lower  
*Neither*, none of the two  
*News*, tidings  
*Noose*, a knot.

## O

*One*, in number  
*Own*, acknowledge  
*Ordinance*, commandment  
*Ordnance*, a cannon.

## P

*Pattern*, a sample  
*Patron*, a benefactor  
*Pastor*, a minister  
*Pasture*, a field  
*Parasite*, a flatterer of great men

## M

*Parricide*,

*Parricide*, a murderer  
*Parson*, of a parish  
*Person*, a man or wo-  
 man

*Practice*, exercise  
*Practise*, to exercise  
*Presence*, being here  
*Presents*, gifts

*Poor*, needy  
*Pour*, as water down  
*Poplar*, a tree  
*Popular*, loved by peo-  
 ple.

## Q

*Query*, a question  
*Quarry*, where stones  
 are dug.

## R

*Reddish*, somewhat red  
*Raddish*, a root  
*Resent*, to take an af-  
 front

*Recent*, new, fresh  
*Reach*, to extend unto  
*Wretch*, a miserable per-  
 son

*Rice*, corn  
*Rise*, to get up  
*Rough*, not smooth  
*Roof*, of a house  
*Room*, of a house  
*Rheum*, in the body  
*Rare*, choice  
*Rear*, to erect.

## S

*Stiffen*, to make stiff  
*Stephen*, a man's name  
*Saver*, that saveth  
*Savour*, a smell

*Sleight*, dexterous  
*Slight*, to despise  
*Sue*, to make suit  
*Sew*, with a needle  
*Surplice*, a white robe  
*Surplus*, over and above.

## T

*Than*, in comparifon  
*Then*, at that time  
*The*, the article  
*Thee*, thou  
*Talents*, good parts  
*Talons*, claws  
*Title*, of honour  
*Tittle*, point, jot  
*Treaties*, conventions  
*Treatise*, a difcourfe.

## V

*Violet*, a flower  
*Violate*, to transgress  
*Vaffal*, a flave  
*Veffel*, for ufe.

## W

*Wail*, to moan  
*Whale*, a fifh  
*Wain*, to decreafe  
*Wean*, a child  
*Wen*, a fwelling  
*When*, at what time  
*Wet*, watery  
*Whet*, to fharpfen  
*What*, which  
*Wat*, Walter  
*While*, in the mean time  
*Wile*, a trick  
*Whore*, a lewd woman  
*Woer*, a fuitter  
*Wift*, knew  
*Whift*, be ftill

*Woe*,

Woe, misery  
 Who, what man  
 Weal, good  
 Veal, calf's flesh

Weather, fine or foul day  
 Whether, which  
 Whither, to what place  
 Wither, to decay.

A COLLECTION of words the same in spelling,  
 but different in pronounciation.

## A

**A**ccent, modulation  
 of the voice

Accent, to pronounce  
 with regard to accent

Attribute, the adherent  
 quality

Attribute, to impute or  
 charge

Absent, not present

Absent, to go away

Abstract, an abridgment

Abstract, to shorten

August, the 8th month

August, royal, grand

Abuse, ill use of a thing

Abuse, to treat ill.

## B

Bow, an instrument of  
 war

Bow, the knees.

## C

Cement, a glutinous sub-  
 stance

Cement, to unite

Collect, a short prayer

Collect, to gather toge-  
 ther

Compound, the mass of  
 ingredients

Compound, to come to  
 terms

Conduct, management

Conduct, to lead, guide,  
 &c.

Conflict, contest, agony

Conflict, to fight, contest

Concert, of music

Concert, to contrive,  
 settle, &c.

Consort, a companion

Consort, to associate with

Contest, to dispute

Contest, dispute, debate

Contract, agreement

Contract, to bargain

Convert, who changes  
 his opinion

Convert, to change opi-  
 nion

Compact, agreement

Compact, to unite

Confine, a limit, boun-  
 dary

Confine, to bound, re-  
 strain

Conjure, to influence by  
 magic

Conjure, to intreat

Consult,

*Consult*, determination,  
council

*Consult*, to ask advice

*Converse*, manner of  
discourſing

*Converse*, to diſcourſe

*Cloſe*, an incloſed field

*Cloſe*, to ſhut, finiſh,  
unite

*Compaſs*, circle, ſpace

*Compaſs*, to meaſure  
round.

### D

*Dole*, a ſleep

*Dole*, of phyſic

*Diſuſe*, want of practice

*Diſuſe*, to drop a cu-  
ſtom

*Deſert*, a waſte place

*Deſert*, to forſake.

### E

*Exile*, one baniſhed

*Exile*, to baniſh

*Entrance*, the paſſage  
into a place

*Entrance*, to put into  
an ecſtacy

*Essay*, an irregular piece

*Essay*, to attempt

*Excuse*, apology

*Excuse*, to palliate

*Extract*, an abridgment

*Extract*, to abridge or  
tranſcribe.

### F

*Frequent*, often done

*Frequent*, to viſit often

*Ferment*, a commotion

*Ferment*, to work as  
leaven

*Forecast*, contrivance,  
before hand

*Forecast*, to foreſee.

### G

*Grease*, fat

*Grease*, to ſmear with fat

### H

*House*, a building

*House*, to harbour.

### I

*Incense*, a perfume of-  
fered in ſacrifice

*Incense*, to provoke to  
anger

*Job*, a caſual piece of  
work

*Job*, the patienteſt man.

### L

*Lead*, heavy metal

*Lead*, to guide

*Live*, to be with

*Live*, quick, active

*Loose*, unbound, wan-  
ton

*Loose*, to unbind, or ſet  
free.

### M

*Mars*, he ſpoils the  
work

*Mars*, the third planet

*Minute*, fixty ſeconds

*Minute*, ſmall, little.

### O

*Object*, that which pre-  
ſents itſelf

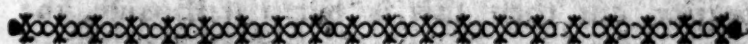
*Object*, to oppoſe

*Overthrow*, defeat, ruin

*Overthrow*, to throw  
down, deſtroy.

P *Present*,

<b>P</b>	Silence, to make silent.
<i>Present</i> , a gift	<b>T</b>
<i>Present</i> , to give, offer openly	<i>Torment</i> , pain, misery
<i>Project</i> , a scheme	<i>Torment</i> , to put to pain
<i>Project</i> , to scheme.	<i>Transport</i> , a ship to carry soldiers
<b>R</b>	<i>Transport</i> , to ravish with pleasure
<i>Rebel</i> , who opposes authority	<i>Transfer</i> , the act of making over
<i>Rebel</i> , to oppose lawful authority	<i>Transfer</i> , to make over
<i>Record</i> , register	<i>Tread</i> , part of an egg
<i>Record</i> , to register	<i>Tread</i> , to walk upon.
<i>Refuse</i> , worthless, remains	<b>U</b>
<i>Refuse</i> , to reject	<i>Use</i> , act of employing
<i>Read</i> , skilful by reading	<i>Use</i> , to employ.
<i>Read</i> , to peruse a book.	<b>W</b>
<b>S</b>	<i>Wind</i> , flowing wave of air
<i>Silence</i> , secrecy	<i>Wind</i> , to turn round.



### On STOPS, and other MARKS.

**C**omma, (,) a curve dash at the foot of a word.

Semicolon, (;) a point over a comma.

Colon, (:) two points.

Period, (.) a single point.

Note of *Interrogation*, (?) a curve stroke over the period.

Note of *Admiration*, (!) a straight line over the period.

A comma is the shortest pause, a semicolon a little longer, a colon a little longer than the semicolon, a period completes the sentence, and is the longest; a note of *interrogation*, and a note of *admiration*, require a pause much the same as the

*period*; but the time we are to stop at each, is best learned by attending diligently to those who read well.

I shall here insert a passage taken from a course of the Belles Lettres, translated from the French of Abbot Batteux, by Mr Miller.

After the author has explained the pause of the object, the pause of the mind, and that of the ear, he proceeds to give examples, thus:

#### EXAMPLE.

*This young plant thus watered with the dews of heaven was not long without bringing forth fruit.*

In this phrase there is but one pause marked, which is that where the full stop is. Nevertheless, there is a pause after *plant*, another after *heaven*, and another after *long*. And to pronounce it properly, there should be some space or division observed. We may breathe after *heaven*, but then this is but a half pause, the mind not being at the end or boundary of its operation till after *fruit*. There is a pause for the object after *plant*, another after *long*, and lastly, another for the mind after *fruit*. The pause of the object, and that of the respiration, are blended together in that of the mind, which still continues its progress, though the objects are divided, and the pronunciation stops to give breathing time; this occasions variety. At length these three pauses fall into one another at the full stop, where the succession of objects finishes, the respiration remains free, and the mind is at the full end of its career. If the reader consults the fore-mentioned book, he will find more examples well explained.

#### EXAMPLES.

## EXAMPLES of the several Pauses.

**O** The depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God ! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out ! For who hath known the mind of the Lord, or who hath been his counsellor ? Or who hath given to him, and it shall be recompensed to him again ? For of him, and through him, and to him are all things : to whom be glory for ever. Amen.

Who shall separate us from the love of Christ ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword ? As it is written, For thy sake we are killed all the day long ; we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter, &c.

## DIRECTIONS for reading well.

1. **D**O not guess at words ; but pronounce each word clearly and distinctly, according to the foregoing directions.

2. Do not read in a hurry ; for by doing so, your reading becomes a kind of gibberish, scarce to be understood.

3. Beware of a strange awkward tone in reading ; for ill habits of this kind are exceeding difficult to remove.

4. Make yourself master of the long words, that you may read with fluency ; always observing clearly to distinguish the sounds, without mouth-ing or mincing the syllables.

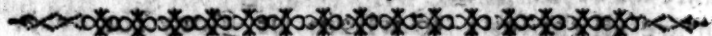
5. Read always with that agreeable tone of voice the subject seems to require.

6. Observe the pauses well.

7. As the accent must be placed on the proper syllable in a word, so a due emphasis must be given to the proper words in a sentence : but be-  
fore

fore you can do this, you must observe the sense, taste, and humour of the author you read, and endeavour to speak with the same spirit he wrote.

Lastly, Attend diligently when you hear persons who read well, and endeavour to imitate them; and this will be of more use than all the directions that can be given.



I shall here insert a few lessons, taken from different authors; that, by the assistance of the teacher, the scholar may know how to pronounce different kinds of style.

*Time watched.*

**S**TAND, O my soul, stand on the watch,  
 And try the flying hours to catch;  
 They won't or stop, or turn again,  
 Thou hast no venture for it, then,  
 But to their wings, fast as they fly,  
 Some valuable thing to tie;  
 Some holy thought, some humble pray'r,  
 Some penitential groan or tear;  
 Some act of faith, or charity,  
 Some new advance in purity.  
 Some breathing of divine desire,  
 Some glowing of a heart on fire;  
 Some one of these, if thou canst, chain  
 To ev'ry moment of the train  
 Of flying hours, thou hast done well.  
 Time manag'd thus, can never fail,  
 Home to eternity to bear  
 Thy treasures all, and int'rests dear;  
 Till borne on her officious wing,  
 Time there thyself at last shall bring.

CRAIG'S Poems.  
*The*

*The advantage of an early Piety.*

**H**OW happy are these favourites of heav'n,  
 To whom the grace of God betimes is giv'n;  
 By which, preserv'd from youth-beguiling snares,  
 They grow apace in virtue as in years.

How pleasant 'tis to see the blooming boy,  
 The first attention of his years employ,  
 In serving his Creator, whose commands  
 Are but the print of his late-forming hands:  
 When, early, enter'd on religious ways,  
 The hopeful child, amongst his first essays,  
 Lisps out his heav'nly Father's mighty name,  
 In pray'r and praise, and ripens in his aim.

When, like blest Jesus, now at twelve arriv'd,  
 (Th'example was for youth's behoof contriv'd),  
 He makes his pious dispositions known,  
 And minds his Father's bus'ness, and his own.

O Youth! the happiest time of mortal age,  
 In the spiritual warfare to engage;  
 Before the pow'r of evil habits grow  
 Too strong for future discipline to bow:  
 Before old Satan, by his subtle art,  
 Get full possession of the youthful heart:  
 Resolv'd to hold it subject to his might;  
 Proudly usurping the Creator's right.

Before the world's enchanting vanities  
 Allure the passions, and the mind entice  
 To follow them, in a delusive chace,  
 Flatt'ring, but never filling the embrace.

Before strong lusts, with lawless rage combine,  
 To conquer reason's force, and undermine  
 The good impressions education gave;  
 And both the body and the soul enslave.

How gay a thing is early piety!  
 How lovely are the charms that beautify  
 The young, the zealous, heav'n-ward bending  
 faint?

So.

So in the orchard looks the rising plant,  
Whose fruit mature its verdant boughs adorn,  
And all its aged neighbours seems to scorn.

O, blest be God! who, by his grace bestow'd,  
Inclin'd me early to religion's road.

The happy days of youth's sweet period still  
Afford me pleasure—and for ever will.

*A pastoral Hymn.*

O Lord, my God, my songs to thee  
Shall, like thyself, immortal be  
For ever I'll thy praise express,  
And ev'ry day thy name will bless.

Great is the Lord, his praise no bounds  
Confine, no line his greatness founds.  
That generation which succeeds,  
Shall learn from this thy mighty deeds.

The honour of thy Majesty  
I'll sing; how wonderful! how high!  
The measures of thy grace who know?  
Thy mercy swift—thy anger slow.

God's majesty, his pow'r, the state  
Of his dominion saint's relate;  
So large, so lasting, so renown'd,  
As neither place nor time shall bound.

*On the Nativity of CHRIST.*

LET cheerful smiles in ev'ry face  
Hail this returning morn,  
On which, to save a ruin'd race,  
The Son of God was born.

Let holy love, and sacred joy,  
Each grateful breast inflame,  
While choirs of angels from the sky,  
His wond'rous birth proclaim.

While

While humble shepherds watch by night,  
 Their harmless flocks to guard,  
 A sudden blaze, divinely bright,  
 O'er all the plain appear'd.

Amaz'd, they lift their wond'ring eyes,  
 Some strange event attend  
 When, glorious from the cleaving skies,  
 The heavenly bands descend.

In ranks of bright array they move,  
 And hymns of triumph sing:  
 With notes of harmony and love  
 The airy regions ring:

"Glory to God who sits on high,  
 "Let earth with peace abound,  
 "For tow'rs the sons of men this day,  
 "Divine good-will is found."

Thus, while the bright angelic throngs  
 Their tuneful voices raise,  
 Earth from ten thousand grateful tongues,  
 Shall echo back the praise.

*A morning Hymn.*

**A**WAKE, my soul, and with the sun,  
 Thy daily stage of duty run:  
 Shake off dull sloth and early rise  
 To pay thy morning sacrifice.

Redeem thy mispent time that's past,  
 Live this day as if 'twere thy last:  
 T' improve thy talents take great care,  
 Gainst the great day thyself prepare.

Let all thy converse be sincere,  
 Thy conscience as the noon-day clear.  
 Think how th' all-seeing God thy ways  
 And all thy secret thoughts surveys.

Wake, and lift up thyself, my heart,  
 And with the angels bear thy part;

Who

Who all night long unwearied sing,  
Glory to the eternal King.

I wake, I wake, ye heav'nly Choir,  
May your devotion me inspire;  
That I, like you, my age may spend,  
Like you—may on my God attend!

May I, like you, in God delight,  
Have all day long my God in sight;  
Perform, like you, my Maker's will!  
O, may I never more do ill!

Glory to thee, who safe hast kept,  
And hast refresh'd me while I slept:  
Grant, Lord, when I from death shall wake,  
I may of endless life partake.

Lord, I my vows to thee renew;  
Scatter my sins as morning-dew;  
Guard my first spring of thought and will;  
And with thyself my spirit fill.

Direct, controul, suggest this day,  
All I design, or do, or say;  
That all my powers, with all their might,  
In thy sole glory may unite.

*An evening Hymn.*

**G**LORY to thee, my God, this night,  
For all the blessings of the light.  
Keep me, O keep me, King of kings,  
Under thine own almighty wings.

Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear Son,  
The ills that I this day have done;  
That with the world, myself, and thee,  
I—e'er I sleep, at peace may be.

Teach me to live, that I may dread  
The grave as little as my bed;

Teach

Teach me to die, that so I may  
Triumphing rise at the last day.

O may my soul on thee repose,  
And with sweet sleep mine eye-lids close;  
Sleep, that may me more vig'rous make,  
To serve my God when I awake.

When in the night I sleepless lie,  
My soul with heav'nly thoughts supply;  
Let no ill dreams disturb my rest;  
No pow'rs of darkness me molest.

Let my blest guardian, whilst I sleep,  
Close to my bed his vigils keep;  
Divine love into me instil;  
Stop all the avenues of ill:

Thought to thought with my soul converse,  
Celestial joys to me rehearse;  
And, in my stead, all the night long,  
Sing to my God a grateful song.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,  
Praise him, all creatures here below;  
Praise him above, y' angelic host  
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

*The COOK MARD, the TURNSPIT, and the OX.*

*To a poor Man.*

CONsider, man, in ev'ry sphere,  
Then tell me, is your lot severe?  
'Tis murmur, discontent, distrust,  
That makes you wretched. God is just!  
I grant that hunger must be fed,  
That toil too, earns thy daily bread:  
What then? Thy wants are seen and known,  
But ev'ry mortal feels his own:  
We're born a restless needy crew,  
Shew me a happier man than you.

The dinner must be dress'd at one ;  
 Where's this vexatious turnspit gone ?  
 Unless the sculking cur is caught,  
 The sirloin's spoil'd, and I'm in fault.  
 Thus said, (for sure you'll think it fit,  
 That I the cook-maid's oaths omit),  
 With all the fury of a cook,  
 Her cooler kitchen Nan forfook :  
 The broom-stick o'er her head she waves,  
 She sweats, she stamps, she puffs, she raves ;  
 The sneaking cur before her flies ;  
 She whistles, calls, fair speech she tries :  
 These nought avail. Her choler burns,  
 The fist and cudgel threat by turns.  
 With hasty strides she presses near,  
 He slinks aloof, and howls with fear.  
 Was ever cur so curs'd ? he cry'd ;  
 What star did at my birth preside ?  
 Am I for life, by compact bound,  
 To tread the wheel's eternal round ?  
 Inglorious task ! of all our race,  
 No slave is half so mean and base.  
 Had fate a kinder lot assign'd,  
 And form'd me of the lap dog kind,  
 I then, in higher life employ'd  
 Had indolence and ease enjoy'd ;  
 And like a gentleman caress'd,  
 Had been the lady's fav'rite guest.  
 Or were I sprung from spaniel line,  
 Were his sagacious nostril mine ;  
 By me, their never-erring guide,  
 From wood and plain their feasts supply'd,  
 Knights, 'squires, attendant on my pace,  
 Had shar'd the pleasures of the chase.  
 Endu'd with native strength and fire,  
 Why call'd not I the lion fire ?  
 A lion ! such mean views I scorn,  
 Why was I not of woman born ?

Who

Who dares with reason's pow'r contend?  
 On man, we brutal slaves depend;  
 To him all creatures tribute pay,  
 And luxury employs his day.

An Ox, by chance o'erheard his moan,  
 And thus rebuk'd the lazy drone.

Dare you at partial fate repine?  
 How kind's your lot—compar'd with mine!  
 Decreed to toil, the barb'rous knife  
 Hath sever'd me from social life.  
 Urg'd by the stimulating goad,  
 I drag the cumb'rous waggon's load:  
 'Tis mine to tame the stubborn plain,  
 Break the stiff soil, and house the grain:  
 Yet I without a murmur bear  
 The various labours of the year:  
 But then, consider that one day,  
 (Perhaps the hour's not far away),  
 You, by the duties of your post,  
 Shall turn the spit when I'm the roast,  
 And for reward, shall share the feast,  
 I mean, shall pick my bones at least.

'Till now, the astonish'd cur replies,  
 I look'd on all with envious eyes.  
 How false we judge by what appears,  
 All creatures feel their sev'ral cares.  
 If thus yon mighty beast complains,  
 Perhaps man knows superior pains:  
 Let envy then no more torment,  
 Think on the ox—and learn content.

Thus said, close following at her heel,  
 With chearful heart he mounts the wheel.

*GAY's Fables.*

*From THERON and ASPASIO.*

**A** Midst the inaccessible depths of the forest, an habitation is assigned for those ravenous beasts, whose appearance would be frightful, and  
 N 2 their

their neighbourhood dangerous to mankind. Here the sternly-majestic lion rouses himself from his den, stalks through the midnight-shades, and awes the savage herds with his roar. Here the fiery tyger springs upon his prey, and the gloomy bear trains up her whelps. Here the swift leopard ranges, and the grim wolf prowls, and both in quest of murder and blood.—Were these horrid animals to dwell in our fields, what havock would they make? What consternation would they spread? But they voluntarily bury themselves in the deepest recesses of the desert; while the ox, the horse, and the serviceable quadrupeds, live under our inspection, and keep within our call; profiting us as much by their presence, as the others oblige us by their absence.

## I D L E N E S S.

**A**CTION keeps the soul in constant health, but idleness corrupts and rusts the mind; for a man of great abilities may, by negligence and idleness, become so mean and despicable, as to be an incumbrance to society, and a burden to himself.

*The first physicians by debauch were made;  
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.  
By chase our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food:  
Toil strung the nerves—and purify'd the blood.*

## F A L S E H O O D.

**W**Hatsoever convenience may be thought to be in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over; but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion; so that he is not believed when

when he speaks truth, nor trusted when perhaps he means honesty.

An untruth in discourse is a disagreement between the speech and the mind of the speaker; when one thing is declared, and another meant, words are no image of the thoughts. It makes the marks of speech insignificant, and the meaning of one man unintelligible to another; this is a breach of the article of commerce, and an invasion upon the rights of society.

*Let justice o'er thy word and deed preside,  
And falsehood shun as a deceitful guide.*

#### PLEASURE and RECREATION.

PLeasure and recreation, of one kind or other, are absolutely necessary to relieve our minds and bodies from too constant attention and labour.

Recreation after business is allowable; but he that follows his pleasure, instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

#### GOOD NATURE.

GOOD sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which, of necessity, will give allowance to the failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind.

*Good nature and good sense must ever join,  
To err, is human—to forgive, divine.*

## E D U C A T I O N.

**A** Human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its inherent beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, and discovers the ornamental cloud that runs through the body of it.

*All youth, set right at first, with ease go on,  
And each new task is with new pleasure done:  
But if neglected till they grow in years,  
And each fond mother her dear darling spares,  
Error becomes habitual, and you'll find,  
'Tis then hard labour to reform the mind.*

## Christian and Moral MAXIMS.

## I.

**N**O man is convinced of the importance of his salvation, who indulges himself in the practice of any known sin, without repentance.

## II.

Life is given to man for action, and those who give way to habitual idleness, shew that it is of no use to them; but like a grain of salt to preserve their bodies from corruption.

## III.

Pride is a swelling of mind, which no less corrupts the good qualities of a proud man, than a swelling in the stomach impairs the good constitution of the body.

## IV.

The miser abstains from things necessary to furnish

furnish superfluities to others, who will not think themselves obliged to him for the favour.

## V.

Think more than one moment before you speak, and more than two before you make a promise; lest you have cause to be displeased with what you spoke too hastily, and to repent what you promised too rashly.

## VI.

Never speak upon a subject you do not understand, and but little upon that which you do; but whether you speak or be silent, take care that it be with judgment.

## VII.

Keep no company with a man who is given to detraction; to hear him patiently, and shew a countenance of encouragement, is to partake of his guilt, and prompt him to a continuance in that vice which all good men shun him for.

## VIII.

Quintilian, an accurate judge of men, was pleased with boys who wept when their school-fellows outdid them; for the sense of disgrace would make them emulous, and emulation would make them scholars.

## IX.

Hope is an active and vigorous principle; it is furnished with light and heat to advise and execute; it sets the head and heart to work, and animates a man to do his utmost. It is sometimes so sprightly and rewarding a quality, that the pleasure of expectation does exceed that of fruition.

fruition: it often refines upon the richness of nature, and paints beyond the life; and when reality is so outshined by the imagination, success is a kind of disappointment, and to hope is better than to have.

## X.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon the lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack, and one trick needs a great many more of the same kind to make it good.

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*From a course of the Belles Lettres. Translated from the French, by A. Miller.*

## LESSON I.

1. I Am afflicted, Sir:
2. Turenne expires:
3. All is confus'd:
4. Fortune gives way:
5. Victory droops:
6. Peace disappears:
7. The good intentions of the allies grow cool:
8. The troops feel their courage:
9. Oppress'd with grief;
10. Yet fir'd with revenge:
11. The camp remains motionless:
12. The wounded think alone on what they've lost;

13. Nor

13. Nor once reflect on the wounds they've  
suffer'd:
14. Expiring fathers
15. Send their sons to weep
16. Over their lifeless chief.
17. His mourning army is employ'd
18. In rendering him the last funeral-rites
19. And fame, who loves
20. To spread around
21. Whatever's great or wonderful,
22. Proceeds to fill all Europe
23. With splendid accounts of this prince's  
life,
24. And ev'ry heart with sorrow for his death.

## LESSON II.

*The following is translated by the same author,  
from the exordium of a sermon, on these words :*  
He is not here, he is risen ; see the place where  
he lay.

**H**OW different are these words from those  
we commonly behold engraven on the  
tombs of men, let them have been ever so power-  
ful when living !

In what at length  
End the pompous panegyrics,  
Which we find inscribed  
On the proud monuments,  
That human vanity has rais'd to them ?  
To this inscription,  
Here lies,  
This hero,  
This conqueror,  
This mighty man, so famous in the world,  
Lies here,

Stretch'd

Stretch'd out beneath a little stone,  
 He and his glories buried in the dust:  
 From which not all his power,  
 Nor boasted greatness,  
 Can avail to raise him.  
 How different is it  
 With the Lord Jesus!  
 Scarce had the earth  
 Receiv'd him to its bosom,  
 When the third day  
 Beheld him rise again,  
 A conqueror, and triumphant.  
 Thus the glory of this God-man,  
 Begins where every worldly glory ends;  
 In the grave.  
 He manifests his power  
 In the very midst of weakness;  
 And by the sole effort  
 Of his own divine virtues,  
 He acquires a blessed and immortal life  
 In the embraces of death itself.

### LESSON III.

They should have a voice  
 At once proper to command attention,  
 And excite the strongest emotions;  
 Such as may give their most vehement discourses  
 That manly energy,  
 To their exalted sentiments,  
 That noble loftiness,  
 And to their mournful eloquence  
 That melting softness  
 That they naturally require,  
 To strike,  
 Seize,  
 And penetrate our hearts:  
 It is not enough that they stagger;  
 They should transport us:

It is not enough that they seduce;  
 They should subj-ct us:  
 It is not enough that they move;  
 They should rend the soul.

---

*From Young's Night-thoughts.*

### LESSON I.

— **S**urvey the wondrous cure:  
 And at each step, let higher wonder rise!  
 Pardon for infinite offence! and pardon  
 Through means that speak its value infinite!  
 A pardon bought with blood! with blood divine!  
 With blood divine of him I made my foe!  
 Persisted to provoke, though woo'd, and aw'd,  
 Bless'd, and chastis'd, a flagrant rebel still!  
 A rebel 'midst the thunders of his throne!  
 Nor I alone! a rebel universe!  
 My species up in arms! not one exempt!  
 Yet for the foulest of the foul he dies:  
 Most joy'd, for the redeem'd from deepest guilt!  
 As if our race were held of highest rank;  
 And Godhead dearer, as more kind to man!

### LESSON II.

**R**eligion! thou the soul of happiness,  
 And, groaning Calvary, of thee! there shine  
 The noblest truths; there strongest motives sting!  
 There sacred violence assaults the soul;  
 There nothing but compulsion is forborn.  
 Can love allure us? or can terror awe?  
 He weeps!—the falling drop puts out the sun;  
 He



How shall I then attempt to sing of Him,  
Who **LIGHT—HIMSELF**, in uncreated  
light

Invested deep, dwells awfully retir'd  
From mortal eye, or angel's purer ken;  
Whose single smile has from the first of time,  
Fill'd overflowing all those lamps of heaven,  
That beam for ever through the boundless sky:  
But should he hide his face, th' astonish'd sun,  
And all th' extinguish'd stars would loos'ning  
reel

Wide from their spheres, and Chaos come again.

And yet was ev'ry fault'ring tongue of man,  
Almighty Father! silent in thy praise;  
Thy works themselves would raise a gen'ral voice,  
Ev'n in the depth of solitary woods  
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy pow'r,  
And to the quire celestial **THEE** resound,  
Th' eternal Cause, Support, and End of all!

## LESSON II.

**T**Hick in yon stream of light, a thousand  
ways,

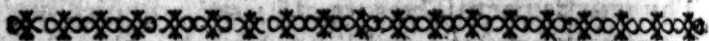
Upward, and downward, thwarting, and con-  
volv'd,

The quiv'ring nations sport; till tempest wing'd,  
Fierce winter sweeps them from the face of day.  
Ev'n so luxurious men unheeding pass  
An idle summer-life in fortune's shine,  
A season's glitter! thus they flutter on  
From toy to toy, from vanity to vice;  
Till blown away by death, oblivion comes  
Behind, and strikes them from the book of life.

## LESSON III.

**F**alsely luxurious, will not man awake;  
And, springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy  
O The

The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,  
 To meditation due, and sacred song?  
 For is there aught in sleep can charm the wise?  
 To lie in dead oblivion, losing half  
 The fleeting moments of too short a life;  
 Total extinction of th' enlighten'd soul!  
 Or else to feverish vanity alive,  
 Wilder'd and tossing through distemper'd dreams?  
 Who would in such a gloomy state remain,  
 Longer than nature craves; when every muse,  
 And ev'ry blooming pleasure wait without,  
 To bless the wildly devious morning-walk?



*From Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## L E S S O N.

**T**O whom thus Michael: Doubt not but  
 that sin  
 Will reign among them, as of thee begot:  
 And therefore was law giv'n them, to evince  
 Their nat'ral pravity, by stirring up  
 Sin against law to fight: that when they see  
 Law can discover sin, but not remove,  
 (Save by those shadowy expiations weak  
 The blood of bulls and goats), they may con-  
 clude,  
 Some blood more precious must be paid for man;  
 Just for unjust: that, in such righteousness,  
 To them by faith imputed, they may find  
 Justification towards G O D, and peace  
 Of conscience; which the law by ceremonies  
 Cannot appease; nor man the moral part  
 Perform; and not performing cannot live.

So law appears imperfect, and but giv'n  
 With purpose to resign them in full time  
 Up to a better cov'nant; disciplin'd  
 From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to  
 spirit,  
 From imposition of strict laws, to free  
 Acceptance of large grace, from servile fear  
 To filial; works of law to works of faith.

---

*From Theron and Aspasio.*

### LESSON.

**A**T a distance were heard the bleatings of the  
 flocks, mingled with the lowings of the  
 milky mothers: while more melodious music  
 warbled from the neighbouring boughs, and  
 spoke aloud the joy of their feathered inhabi-  
 tants;—and not only spoke their joy, but spread  
 an additional charm over all the landscape. For,  
 amidst such strains of native harmony, the  
 breathing perfumes smell more sweet, the stream-  
 ing rills shine more clear, and the universal pro-  
 spect looks more gay.

Then was experienced what Milton so deli-  
 cately describes.

If chance the radiant sun with farewell sweet  
 Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,  
 The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds  
 Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring.

With wonder and delight our friend observed  
 both the exquisite beauty, and immense magnifi-  
 cence of things.—They were struck with the  
 most

most profound veneration of that almighty  
MAJESTY, who hung the sun in vaults of  
azure, and cloathed his orb with robes of lustre:  
whose right hand spanned the heavens, and  
stretch'd them out as a tent, for innumerable  
creatures, worlds; systems, to dwell in. Charm-  
ed they were at the consideration of the Creator's  
boundless beneficence: who lifts up the light of  
his countenance, and joy is shed; who opens his  
munificent hand, and plenty is poured through-  
out all the regions of the universe: insomuch  
that even inanimate things seem to smile under a  
sense of the blessings; and though they find not  
a tongue to praise, yet speak their acclamations  
by gladdened looks.

LESSON

At a distance were heard the pleasures of the  
earth, mingled with the lowings of the  
wild beasts, whose more malicious notes  
were heard from the mountains.

FINIS



It chance the reader's eye will be attracted  
to some of the most curious and  
valuable of the collection, and  
the more so, as they are  
the most interesting and  
valuable of the collection.